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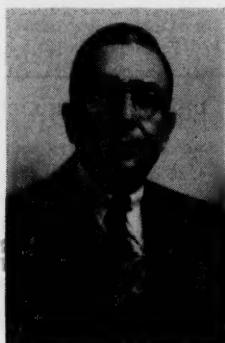
LIBRARY OCCURRENT LIBRARY

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INDIANA LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

to

PAUL R. BENSON

Trustee

New Castle—Henry County
Public Library

CITATION

In recognition of his distinctive contribution to state and national library service through his many years of work as a member of Indiana library legislative committees, as a presiding officer of the Indiana Library Trustees Association, his work culminating in the passage of the 1947 library law, and through his constant interest and activity in the affairs of the American Library Association, which he now serves as president of the Trustees Division.

RICHARD B. SEALOCK, President
Indiana Library Association

EDITH THOMPSON, Chairman
Trustee Citation Committee

Indianapolis
October 31, 1947

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THE INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

The Indiana State Library was created in 1825. Since 1925 control of the library has been vested in the Indiana Library and Historical Board. In 1933 the library moved into its present quarters, the State Library and Historical Building, 140 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4.

Originally created for the use of state officials, the library since 1903 has served the entire state through loans to other libraries and direct loans to individuals in areas without local library service. In 1925 the State Library absorbed the Public Library Commission and has since served as the library extension agency of the state.

It is a depository for federal documents and for books in braille and talking book records. Its special collections include materials for genealogical research, the state archives, Indiana newspapers, and all types of material relating to Indiana.

Two other libraries are also housed in the same building: the Indiana Academy of Science library and the William Henry Smith Memorial Library of the Indiana Historical Society.

The library is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The *Library Occurrent* is issued in March, June, September, and December. It is distributed free of charge in Indiana.

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THE NEW LOOK IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS¹

By Vernon Ives, Publisher, Holiday House

Those of you who follow the doings along Publishers' Row are well aware that the Amen Corner has become a Wailing Wall, and that the cause of the lamentations may be summed up in just two words: production costs.

It is a serious situation. The cost of every operation and material involved in book manufacture has risen 25 to 100 per cent or more: typesetting, engravings, printing plates, paper, cloth, printing, and binding. The same is true for overhead: salaries, office maintenance, travel, even advertising space. In addition, paper and cloth are still in short supply, and manufacturing is endlessly delayed. Time was when three or four months would see a book from manuscript to bound copies. Now six or eight months cannot even be considered a minimum, and anything can happen to costs during that time—except a reduction! Cost estimates are virtually useless, for they are subject to changes outside the control of those who make them. Nor is any relief in sight. The publishers presented their problems to the Book Manufacturers Institute, and the book manufacturers, at their recent meeting at French Lick, replied, in effect, that there was nothing that they could do about it.

Raise prices? Retail book prices are already rising an inadequate 20 to 40 per cent, and are meeting stiff customer resistance. With the cost of living rising every day, the reading public feels it cannot afford to buy a "luxury" product like books, in spite of the fact that book prices are less inflated than those of almost any other commodity.

¹Address given in Indianapolis on November 1, 1947, at a luncheon sponsored by the Indiana School Librarians Association in connection with the annual fall conference of the Indiana Library Association and Indiana Library Trustees Association. This address has also appeared in the *Library Journal*.

That is a very brief and over-simplified statement of the case, as it applies to publishing in general. Now let us consider the effects of this situation, especially as it concerns our particular province of books for young people.

First, what are the differences between adult and children's books? Aside from the obvious difference in content, children's books differ from those of their elders in two main particulars: in the kind of market, and in the use of illustrations.

Gay and attractive and imaginative as the illustrations in modern juveniles are, they represent added costs and special problems of printing and binding that are not present in adult books. To ease the manufacturing load, there are only two alternatives: either less color and/or fewer illustrations, or larger printings that will reduce the cost per copy. A trend in both directions is already becoming evident.

Next, the kind of markets that differentiate adult and children's books. Juveniles have a far less *potential* profit than adult books, where there is always the possibility of a book club adoption, a movie sale, or a cheap reprint. Today, with the cost picture what it is, publishers of adult books are becoming more and more dependent for their very existence on these outside sources of revenue. It's true that these subsidiary sales exist in the field of children's books, but on such smaller scales that they cannot be considered bonanzas. In other words, the original edition of a child's book must stand or fall on its own. To do so, it must have either the literary and educational qualities that recommend it to the librarian, or it must have a low price or lavish illustrations to appeal to large numbers of the buying public—the incorporation within it, so to speak, of the adult book's reprint profit.

The market for children's books is further differentiated from that of adult books by two interdependent factors: the reader does not usually buy his own books, and the one who does (an adult) is attracted to the "classic" by both familiarity and price. Inexpensive, illustrated in color, and appealing to the buyer for its obvious value, the classic presents terrific competition to the new book, however fine it may be.

Consider a hypothetical case of a customer browsing through a bookshop. He finds a new book, with black and white illustrations, marked \$2.00. Next to it is a reprint of *Treasure Island*, let us say, priced at \$1.00.

"What's the idea?" he asks the clerk indignantly. "Here's a book by somebody I never heard of, and it costs twice as much as this one, which has colored pictures, too. I'll take *Treasure Island*."

What the customer didn't know was that the *Treasure Island* he bought was published in a first printing of 50,000 copies. Assuming that the artist was paid \$1,000 for the "colored pictures," the cost per book was two cents. Assuming that the illustrator of the other book was paid \$500, and the first printing was 5,000 copies, the cost per book was ten cents. And so it went, through all the manufacturing process; the greater the number of copies, the lower the cost per book.

Another thing the customer didn't know was that *Treasure Island* was in the public domain, and that the publisher was paying no royalty on his edition. Even assuming a 10 per cent royalty, ten cents per book, applied to the production budget instead of the author's bank account, would go quite a way toward making that book a better buy for the money.

Another thing the customer didn't know was that *Treasure Island* was a "safe" book to publish—a book for which there was an assured market sufficient to justify an initial printing of 50,000 copies, with more to follow.

And lastly, what the customer didn't know, or didn't think about, was that *Treas-*

ure Island was not originally published at \$1.00, with "colored pictures." The edition our customer bought was made possible by the book's having become a classic over the years. If everyone bought books as he did, the *Treasure Island's* could never become established!

Those are some of the problems. Some possible solutions are not easy to find.

In the first ten months of 1947 there were 710 different children's books published, as against 642 for a comparable period in 1946. For the entire year, that will mean upwards of 1,000. That's a lot of books. In fact, considering the thousands of older books still in print, and the "staying power" of children's books, it's entirely too many. The question naturally arises, "If new books cost so much, why do you publishers put out so many? Why not do fewer and better? Why not give more promotion to the old favorites that you have published in past years?"

Unfortunately, the answer is not so simple as the question. Every publisher would agree that there are too many new books published, but most of them would feel that it was the *other* fellow's list which should be cut down! Also, you must remember that children's books very seldom constitute a publisher's entire output. Usually they form only one department, subject to orders from above. For lack of enough first-rate manuscripts, a children's editor might very wisely decide to cut her list of new books, only to be given a dressing-down from the Big Boss for soldiering on the job. So it's only human to increase your list, and blame poor results on the salesmen.

There are other factors to prevent this desirable state of fewer books. One is that new authors are constantly appearing in print, and established authors, who like to eat, too, find that the only way they can combat the rising cost of living is to write more books. Another factor is the establishment of new publishing houses. Publishers are rugged individualists, and at the drop of a manuscript they will split like an amoeba, until two grow where one grew before.

Too many new publishers, and too many publishers who had not previously published children's books, have hopefully entered the field, only to find that building a sound juvenile list requires specialized knowledge.

Still another factor is the bookseller's insistence on new books (except for the classics, of course). Conditioned by the desires of the adult reading public to be conversant with the latest bestsellers, too many bookshops carry this preference for new books over to the field of children's reading, where it has far less validity. Nobody consults the potential young reader, who is more interested in a book's readability than in its newness. So the writers write new books, the publishers publish new books, the buyers buy new books—and the poor librarian, who has more discrimination than all the rest of us put together, groans at the prospect of trying to winnow the wheat from the chaff—*again*.

Speaking of chaff raises another question: "Why are there so many *bad* books published—dull, stupid, shoddy books that can't possibly succeed?" To answer that requires a glimpse into the curious ways in which publishers work.

In the first place, we prefer to publish authors, not books, for a new book is a much harder commodity to sell than a new book by an established author. But what happens if an established author writes a bad book? (It's been known to happen!) If you refuse to publish it, you lose your option and your author, in the event that he takes his book and himself to a rival publisher. This rival publisher knows it's a bad book, too, but is glad to capitalize on the reputation *you* have helped establish, in the hope that the author's next book will be a winner.

Another reason for the publication of bad books is the contract system, whereby you commission an author, for a large advance royalty, to write a book of a certain kind. Your experience and judgment lead you to believe that this particular author *can* write a good book on the subject. But perhaps he doesn't. You have already made a large ad-

vance payment, so you publish anyway, hoping to recover your investment.

Then there's the "Boss's Book." I mentioned a moment ago that most children's editors are subject to orders from above. Suppose the Boss calls you in and gives you a manuscript.

"Look here," he says. "Here's a little fairy tale Joe So-and-So's daughter wrote. Joe's got a new novel on the fire that I think we can get if we publish this. Give it some nice illustrations, and we might clear our costs on it."

Or suppose the Boss comes in with a book from a rival publisher, and says, "Here's a book on bird study that Kiddies Press has just published. They've got a whole series of nature books—selling like hotcakes. What's the matter with our list? Don't you know there's a big market for this stuff?" What can you do?

Even more virulent is the "Bandwagon Book," of which I'll give you one instance. Don't you remember when the Good Neighbor Policy toward Latin America was coming in for so much attention? Why, every other children's book was about a Mexican boy and his burro. Everybody was trying to climb on the bandwagon, with the result that so many bad books on Latin America came out that today you don't dare publish a good one.

Those are some of the reasons why books are published each year that ought never to have been written. Human nature being what it is, they *have* been published. But there is one powerful force that is already beginning to act as a brake on publishing plans. That, ironically enough, is the publishers' present burden of increased costs. We can no longer afford to publish the book for which there is not an assured market. The good ones can no longer carry the weak sisters, and it will truly be a matter of the survival of the fittest. This means more caution in contracting for unwritten books. It means more firmness in rejecting the book that is not quite good enough—and the author with it, if need be. It means, in

short, fewer and better books.

That's as it should be. But there is an unfortunate side to the picture, too. For along with the rejection of the shoddy book will be the restriction on the experimental book, the book for small, special audiences, the new, untried author, the small publisher with more ideas than capital or back list. It will mean more concentration on the "safe" book, the easy-selling book, the book done to a formula that has previously proven successful. And it will also mean more publishing with an eye to mass-market merchandising appeal rather than to editorial content. We will have fewer new books; we will have fewer bad books—but we will also have fewer developments and less originality in a field that should be distinguished for both.

Even so, these economic restrictions should prove more salutary than otherwise. In addition to the negative benefits already mentioned, there will be a most decided positive benefit in the re-issue of out-of-

print books. During the war, many fine children's books went off the market for lack of paper to reprint them. If times were now normal, too many of them would remain that way, overlooked in the competition for new titles. But times are not normal; costs are at an all-time high. And the plates of those out-of-print books, representing paid-up costs of editorial time, overhead, artists' fees, engravings, and typesetting, are valuable publishing assets. I predict that you will see many of your old, out-of-print favorites back in circulation during the coming year. If you believe that the quality of those older books is far more deserving of attention than the quantity of the new ones, here is your chance to do something about it. Watch for these reissues, buy them, write the publishers that you commend their policy, suggest other favorites that you'd like to see re-issued. It will be a real opportunity for an effective demonstration of your desire for fewer and better children's books. Make the most of it.

EXTENDING LIBRARY SERVICE¹

By Gretchen Knief Schenk, Library Consultant

The September issue of *Harper's* magazine carried an article entitled "The Best Thing in France Today," by Michael L. Hoffman, describing what is called the First Plan for Modernization and Equipment, otherwise known as the Monnet Plan. Just what relation a plan for the revival of French economy and trade can possibly have to problems facing the libraries of Indiana seems a little difficult to grasp. Yet when we dig a little deeper, the analogies

are not quite as farfetched as they seem at first glance.

As you know, libraries have not escaped the rash of planning that has gripped the world. It is as though we are all reaching out to grasp the last hope of survival that may be ours to grasp. We, too, have our first plan for modernization and equipment of public libraries known among us as the National Plan for Public Library Service. In its bold conception it probably matches the Monnet Plan, which calls for an investment of nearly one-quarter of France's total national income over a five-year period. To talk in terms of 140 to 210 million dollars for public library service or at least \$1.00 to \$1.50 per capita when the latest compilation

¹ Address given in Indianapolis on October 31 at the second general session of the annual fall conference of the Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

of income or expenditures for public libraries issued by the A.L.A. reports that in the year 1945-46 there were still 27 of our 48 states which spent less than 50 cents per capita seems preposterous. As impossible to achieve as the Monnet Plan. And when we think of the modernization program that is essential and the 400 million dollars or more that we need to spend on our library buildings to overcome the Carnegie era and begin on the Wheeler and Githens era of functional design, we must admit pretty close kinship to the modernization program proposed for French industry.

At this stage the plan for financing public library service by a 60 per cent contribution from local government, 25 per cent from the state, and 15 per cent from the federal government also seems slightly starry-eyed, just as the fiscal proposals for the French. The American public library plan and French industrial revival seem to have a good bit in common.

Not only do we have a national plan for modernizing and improving our public library service, but almost every state library association worth mentioning has its own plan. You, too, have a farsighted plan looking toward the betterment and extension of library service. You still have, according to the latest figures just mentioned, about 23 per cent of your population without library service. About 765,000 of your 778,000 people now lacking library service live in rural areas. It is a repetition of an old story. Library service is a part of city life and only infrequently found in rural districts.

The individual state plans can do what no national plan can possibly do. They can dig down deep and look at individual cases. The New York Library Association at its annual convention held a few weeks ago used three panels to catch attention. The first was captioned "New York Looks at Its Public Libraries," telling about the survey which had just been completed. The second read "And They Don't Look Good."

This panel depicted a dark gray map of the state, speckled with little dots representing libraries. The third told the story "But They Could," which represented the change from one pattern of service that had existed for well over 100 years to a more modern pattern characterized by support of local libraries by state supported regional libraries.

Any one giving that exhibit a hasty glance might have come away with the idea that the small public library had been singled out by the survey as being particularly poor. That, however, is not the case. Each library, large or small, rich or poor, good or bad, wrote its own record for the survey. Besides, there is a very good historic reason for the number of small libraries we have in this country. They were established because the city, village, and township were the familiar governmental patterns. It was easy, when a group of citizens decided they wanted a library, to visit the village fathers and ask for a small sum of money to start. The woman who was leading the movement (they usually were women) either was related to someone on the village council, had gone to school with them, or could persuade her fellow citizens some other way. It wasn't too hard to raise some extra money, either, with strawberry festivals in June and a Halloween dance in the fall.

Besides, it was important for each village to have its own library, just as important as having its own post office. Good roads were unknown, and to hitch up the team and drive 6 or 8 miles for some books when you could have them in your own village or schoolhouse would have been silly. In summer when the roads were good, there wasn't too much time to read, anyhow; so it was important to keep the library close to the people who would use it in winter.

Now that argument has become less important, though the first one still holds. If we want money for a library, it seems so much easier to get a little from the village

council to begin. There is the fact that it will be "our" library and then quite innocently the claim is made that "a small library doesn't cost very much." Both points appeal, and another small library is started. Most important of all, however, is the fact, and this is true from one end of the country to the other, that people do like the atmosphere of small, homey libraries. They do like to "drop in and get a book."

So much for the historical background of the small American public library today. If we accept the statement that a population of 25,000 is required to provide a variety of library services to our communities, then 95 per cent of New York state's public libraries were serving populations smaller than that. In fact, 75 per cent were in communities of less than 5,000 people. Indiana does better than that. Indiana has only 60 per cent of its 238 libraries in the below 5,000 class and 10 per cent in the above 25,000. But it has fewer libraries and a higher percentage of its population still without library service.

Lest anyone should get the idea that your speaker sees no good in small public libraries, I'd like to get the record straight. Actually, we need many, many more small libraries. We need them in stores and post offices, in factories and schools. We need the bookmobiles that stop at any convenient crossroads, we need the libraries in rural homes, where men and women set aside some small space so that their neighbors may get some books almost any time of the day. And I mean just that because I've known of cases where books were circulated out of the kitchen cupboard at 5:30 in the morning and also where a tired farm woman was roused out of bed because a forest ranger had just gotten through fighting fire and needed some books to take back with him to his station. Your city libraries run on a strict schedule with lights blinking and bells ringing when it is time to close. But the children's librarian on the bookmobile may still be telling a story at 6:30 at night to story-hungry children hastily

gathered from all corners of the desert canyon because the bookmobile had broken down during the day, and the regular school hours had been missed. The overtime that the librarians of our small libraries put in without a murmur would set all organized labor in a rage, I'm sure. Yet they do it, day in and day out, years on end, purely for love, not money.

In spite of all these virtues, however, we must, like the Monnet Plan, look some rather bitter facts clearly in the eye. Mr. Hoffman's comment could also be applied to our library plans, both national and state. He says, "Whatever may become of its production schedules, the Monnet report has done France one inestimable service. It has made it impossible for anyone with a Pollyanna attitude toward French recovery to be taken seriously. What is even more remarkable, it has done this without sparing any special interest group, and yet without being plastered with a political label." Exactly the same should and must be said about our library plans. At the moment we are discussing the extension of public library service. But in New York, in Indiana, in every other state, there must also be a serious searching of souls in every other library field. No sooner had the Division of Research completed the study of New York state's public libraries, when the college and university librarians requested a study of their service. The correlation of school library service with that given by the public library needs study and so does every other branch of our profession. We can't be thin skinned about the results uncovered by these studies, either. Instead, we must resolve to remedy the conditions uncovered.

If we want to use plain language regarding the conditions in most of our libraries today, we must ask, first of all: "What do we do to the citizens of our communities if we do not modernize our library service?"

Like the patriotic Frenchman, we too have labored under false conceptions. The

Frenchman, loving his country above all others, conceived of France as a rich country, where everyone by working and saving, could get ahead and look forward to a contented old age. Actually, France is woefully poor among the family of nations, and a Frenchman's real income was less than half of that of an American and only about two-thirds that of a German.

Furthermore, France's fame in catering to the luxury trade had lulled Frenchmen into the comfortable illusion that French taste and skill could produce enough luxury items to bring in the necessary imports. As a matter of fact, the glamorous Parisian dressmakers were not nearly so important to France as the prosaic cloth mills of Lille.

In exactly the same fashion we thought we were giving pretty good library service for modern America. Actually that is far from the truth if the facts uncovered by the New York survey are typical of the rest of the country, and we believe they are. Take for example, the number of books bought. In 1944 the *Booklist* cited 366 books as suitable for purchase by small libraries. The large libraries owned between 340 and 350 or more of them. But the small library, the 75 per cent serving the people of New York state, owned an average of 53 titles. That same year about 7,000 books were published. Studies of the new titles bought by representative libraries in various parts of the country showed that about half were considered suitable for library purchase. But the people in our small communities were penalized far beyond justification. They had no 3,500 new titles from which to choose. It is beside the point to say that they would not have used them in any case. As it was, they had no choice because their libraries weren't large enough to buy 3,500 recently published books in one year.

They furthermore were penalized when it came to the services of professional librarians. We take it for granted that trained librarians are employed in our city libraries. But in New York state, as else-

where, there were literally millions of people to whom such services were not available. In 13 counties there wasn't a single trained librarian. There were farm advisers, home demonstration agents, county nurses, health departments, school supervisors but no librarians. I do not say this to point the finger at New York state. Each one of our library systems, no matter where we live, has enough to sweep in front of its own door. It is merely an indication that even those states which have had a long and honored history in public library service have serious problems of modernization.

We have, in addition, labored under the comfortable illusion that library service was strictly the concern of the village, the city, or the township. We wanted no meddling. Frequently we even out-Garbo'd Garbo in wanting to be alone, to be independent and self-sufficient. We wouldn't loan books to other libraries; we wouldn't serve patrons from other libraries even though they were in good standing until they had filled out complete references on our own particular application blanks. Sometimes we made the queerest books Reference and then wouldn't think of letting them out of the library even for a few days. Yes, indeed, we stood alone and paid no attention to anyone.

Actually, we are learning the hard way that library service is the concern not only of a small political unit, but of counties and multi-counties, and even of the state and nation. Ignorance is no respecter of village or township lines, any more than measles, infantile paralysis, or a crime wave respects artificial boundaries. Planning for improved library service should and must be done by the individual library, of course, but the farthest reaching improvements are usually made through state-wide planning and action. Sometimes this planning even takes in a group of states, such as the present survey being sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Library Council and covering 9 southeastern states.

Like the French, we too were satisfied that the luxury trade was our mainstay.

Too often we have been content with our obvious clientele, students and housewives, and have not reached out to those less vocal, more difficult to reach, such as labor groups, the owners of small businesses who have little time for much reading, the clergy of less prominent denominations. We too were satisfied that books and printed materials in general were really the public library's field, when, as a matter of fact anything that enlarges the horizons and understandings of man can properly find an outlet through the public library if no other agency in the community is better equipped to handle it. Perhaps it's more of a bother to handle films and to buy and maintain a good record collection. But some librarians evidently think it worthwhile, as witness the new Prince George's County Library in Maryland which is still frantically buying and cataloging books, but has its film and record libraries well started.

The Public Library Inquiry, that two-year study which is currently being made by the Social Science Research Council, will also inquire into the distribution of films and records through libraries and perhaps, like the Monnet Plan, will discover that we have been so satisfied very often to take things as we found them.

I'm afraid we also have leaned heavily on our stock excuse: "We have no money." We are too poor to do this, that, and the other thing. If we only had more money. But we can't get more money because we can't sell ourselves to the powers that give us money because we can't put on a spectacular program because we don't have the money and so ad infinitum. But may I tell you this: Poverty is bad. It is serious. But far worse is the lack of leadership, the lack of vision, the lack of dreamers who are also doers. Once more referring to the oft mentioned New York state study, it was found that financial support among the 75 per cent small libraries ranged all the way from less than one cent per capita to \$12.00 per capita. The latter was wasteful and extravagant as the former was penurious.

The community receiving \$12.00 worth of library service per person was not capable of absorbing it whereas the others were seriously undernourished.

So money is not always the answer to our problems. Much more important is the fact that all of us need to work together on plans for extending library service. This problem does not belong to the state library agency alone. It does not belong to the leaders of the I. L. A. or the legislative committee. The true solution will only grow out of the conviction of every single librarian, library worker, and friend of libraries that good modern library service is important.

Now what happens when strong county and regional libraries begin working in a state? What can they bring that we do not have now? Please note the emphasis on "strong" county or regional libraries. Just being a county or regional library is no virtue in itself. It must bring to the people of the area the same quality of library service that they would have if they lived in a city with a good public library. Properly organized, they should be able to do so.

First of all they bring a greater variety of books at regular intervals to the small and medium-size public library. Even quite well-stocked and wealthy public libraries often use their county or regional library as a source for satisfying the needs of their patrons. This constant flow of books, this exchange principle, is one of the greatest sources of satisfaction to the citizens. Only recently one of the state bulletins reprinted an editorial from a local paper in which the city fathers were complimented for their foresight in joining the new county library that had been organized in their county the year before because more, better, and newer books were now available to all. You see, citizens who want to read and read widely aren't nearly as concerned about who owns the books or how many books a library owns, as we librarians often are. We are the ones who think we must own our books, instead of lend-leasing them to

or from our county or regional libraries. Perhaps we need to change our thinking here, too.

In addition to books, good county and regional library service brings trained librarians. When there are not enough trained librarians to go around, we can spread them over a wider territory and use their abilities at the highest level. Having well-trained librarians at the beck and call of the local librarian is a novel experience for many. Too long have our librarians been without the help that the farmer has for his cattle or crops, the home maker for her problems, or the teacher in the school. All of them have had "experts" on whom to call when the need arose, but librarians have had to depend chiefly on each other, with the state agency too poorly staffed as a rule to do more than take care of the most pressing cases. I wish you could visit some of the newer county and regional libraries where trained librarians have come for the first time to the local library. The zip and the pep that seems to spring up almost instantly and the renewed interest of the community in its library is one of the most heartening experiences that can come to a librarian. It's hard work, but it pays off in satisfaction.

Regional and county librarians bring that kind of help because it is their business to do for the local library what the home demonstration agent does for the homemaker, what the farm adviser does for the farmer. They are not tied to a single library, they are mobile, and their territory is of a size that they can visit their member libraries with regularity.

Regional and county libraries also bring better income to libraries. The tax base for most of our libraries is notoriously inadequate. By spreading that base over a county or several counties, many of the inequalities are wiped out. Thus, for instance, one district may have a high assessed valuation because of large factories there. But the people who work in those factories may live on the other side of the river in a

residential district where the assessed valuation is materially lower. Were both in a county or regional district, the tax from the factory area where library service is less needed would help to pay for that needed in the residential district. Where library service is taken over by the county or region, the local community usually continues to maintain its own building, possibly employs its own librarian (though the librarian usually fares better if her salary is paid in whole or in part by the county or region), buys some additional books perhaps, or does whatever fits into its program. Money that was formerly used to operate the library can then be diverted to fixing the roof or whatever. Where regional library service is supported by the state, it is definitely a form of state aid that the local library can count as assistance in kind if not in cash.

We have discussed county and regional library service from the standpoint of the small and medium-size libraries, but even the large libraries have a very real stake in the introduction of this type of service in a state. County and regional libraries introduce the possibility of improved reference services through wider inter-library loans, a union catalog, specialized buying agreements, and many other features. Most important of all is the fact that the whole fabric of library service is strengthened. The fact that the King County Public Library has a contract with the Seattle Public Library, that there are uniform borrowing privileges operating throughout the county and city, that the library service is operating like two well-meshed wheels, each driving the other forward, is bringing the entire library service to a higher level. So not a single library can afford to turn its back on this movement—just as soon swim against the stream.

One final point. Experience has shown that good, sound library planning, participated in by everybody who has an interest in libraries, earns respect for librarians in the legislative chambers. Long

before I came to Washington, the Washington Library Association produced a "Program for Library Development in Washington." It was a most modest program from the outside, but its modest dress belied its power. The Association had looked at all phases of library development within the state and decided on a legislative program that would meet the needs. It ranged all the way from a new library commission and certification to a county and regional library law and state aid. The program began in 1933, and each biennium the Washington Library Association backed one or more legislative proposals. Legislators began to take note. Added to the goodwill which libraries are fortunate to have to begin with, the legislators noted that the laws were sound and sensible and that the association backed no hair-brained schemes. The library commission bill was passed even over the governor's veto.

So keep on with your planning and your scheming. Argue out your problems among yourselves and then go out and tell the citizens of your state the story. It won't do much good to talk only to yourselves. Whatever you do, make it a citizen's library movement, because it is the citizen who wills public library service, pays for it, and uses it. But it will always be up to you to shape the program to the best interests of the state and of your community. The National

Plan for Library Service will become a reality some day and so will the Indiana plan. If and when it does, and Indiana can take its place among the states which have 100 per cent library service, not merely on paper but in reality, then it will be because you as members of I. L. A. have made it so. You have not allowed yourself to become discouraged by set-backs. You will have had the qualities of a good rubber ball, always bouncing back. You will have kept your faith in the value of what you are doing, and not lost hope, no matter how long or tough the road. You will have had backbone to see it through the tough places, you will have encouraged and accepted good leadership.

Most of all you will never give up the unshakable conviction that all the people of your state, no matter where they live, have the right to the same high quality of library service that the people in your best library community now have. And that, my friends, will mean that you will support in every way possible the larger unit of service. As Voltaire said, "There is nothing as powerful as an idea whose time has come." Let us think our problems through, and revise our thinking in the light of experience in other parts of our country. Then we can take the best of all experience and fashion for Indiana the kind of library service that it deserves and should have.

MOTION PICTURES IN ADULT EDUCATION

A national Commission on Motion Pictures in Adult Education has been functioning for the past year under the sponsorship of the American Association for Adult Education. Its purpose has been to facilitate the distribution and utilization of films useful in the educational programs of adult groups. The initial activities of the new Commission are being financed by Teaching Film Custodians, a nonprofit educational organization.

Organized under the chairmanship of

Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education, the Commission at present consists of 18 members representing a cross section of adult education activities in various parts of the country. Its executive secretary is L. Harry Strauss, formerly consultant on audio-visual services of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. Central offices of the Commission have been established at 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

The Commission's first concern has been the evaluation, for purposes of use with adult groups, of certain 16mm films adapted from commercially produced short subjects and theatrical motion pictures. These films have been made available since 1939 to school groups by the Motion Picture Association of America through Teaching Film Custodians. Within the past year, however, the M.P.A. authorized the latter body to liberalize its policy with respect to distribution of films and to permit their use in connection with educational programs of adult groups. To further implement this new policy, President Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Association has requested the new Commission to determine the basis upon which films appropriate to adult use may be selected and to determine effective distribution channels.

Evaluation of M.P.A.-T.F.C. films has been done for the Commission by established film groups identified with adult education, namely, the Chicago Film Workshop, the Institute of Adult Education at Columbia University, the George Williams College of the Y.M.C.A. in Chicago, and groups at the University of California, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of North Carolina. Approximately 450 films have been evaluated, of which about 200 are expected to be approved for adult education uses. A catalog of the approved films is to be published early in 1948.

With the near completion of this specific evaluation project the Commission has named a special committee to propose a continuing program of work for this body. The chairman of this committee is Harold F. Brigham of the Indiana State Library. The committee will consider proposals to expand the film evaluation work to embrace non-theatrical films suitable for adult education, to promote the production of needed films, and to bring about some correlation of efforts in the general field of educational films as

these efforts relate to adult education.

Members of the Commission are: Roger Albright, educational director, Motion Picture Association and director of distribution, Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.; Richard F. Bach, dean, Department of Education and Extension, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; J. R. Bingham, director of Association Films, the Motion Picture Bureau of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s; Harold F. Brigham, director, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis; Max R. Brunstetter, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Glen Burch, assistant to the director, American Association for Adult Education; John D. Connors, director, Workers Education Bureau of America; Russell Grumman, director of the University Extension Division, University of North Carolina; Alice V. Keliher, director of the Walden School and professor in New York University; J. O. Keller, assistant to the president in charge of extension at Pennsylvania State College; Austin H. MacCormick, penologist and director of the Osborne Association; Ralph McCallister, director of the Adult Education Council of Chicago and program director, the Chautauqua Institution; Kathryn McHale, general director, American Association of University Women; Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology and chairman of Committee on Visual Education, Harvard University; Everett C. Preston, director, Adult Education Division, New Jersey State Department of Education; Lester A. Schlup, chief, Division of Extension Information, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Albert Sobey, director, General Motors Institute; Morse A. Cartwright, director, American Association for Adult Education, chairman.

Members of the special committee relating to the future program are: J. R. Bingham, Glen Burch, and H. F. Brigham, chairman.



INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Officers
1947-48

First Row:

Ruth A. Bean
President

Robert A. Miller
Vice-President and
President-Elect



Second Row:

Olive I. Morrow
Secretary

Margaret J. Helfrick
Treasurer

INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION

Officers
1947-48

Mrs. W. H. Frazier
President

Mrs. Fred A. Borns
Vice-President



(A photograph of Mrs. Albert H. Moeller, secretary-treasurer, was not available.)

I. L. A. AND I. L. T. A. JOINT ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1947

The fifty-sixth annual conference of the Indiana Library Association and the thirty-ninth annual conference of the Indiana Library Trustees Association were held in Indianapolis, October 30 and 31 and November 1, 1947, with headquarters in the Hotel Lincoln. The total registration was 410, including 322 librarians, 47 trustees, 25 exhibitors, and 16 guests.

First General Session

Richard B. Sealock, I.L.A. president, opened the first general session at 2:30 P.M., Thursday, October 30.

A telegram of greetings and good wishes from the American Library Association president, Paul North Rice, was read.

The following committees were appointed: Nominating, Inez Paul, South Bend; Lois M. Ringo, Anderson; and Wilma E. Reeve, Indianapolis, chairman; Resolutions, Elsa Strassweg, New Albany, and James A. Howard, Hammond; Auditing, Jack B. Spear, Gary; and Mrs. Grace S. Mason, Rochester.

Marian McFadden, librarian, Indianapolis Public Library, welcomed the two associations to the city.

Mr. Sealock then recalled the recent accomplishments of the Association and mentioned the problems ahead. His remarks are printed elsewhere in this issue.

Mrs. Jeannette Covert Nolan, Indianapolis author and principal speaker of the afternoon, spoke about common interests of authors and librarians. She referred to low standards that are apparent in much fiction writing and expressed the opinion that the writer, rather than the public or publisher, is most to blame for that state. Librarians, she said, should make a stand for good standards of writing and should call authors to task for what they write. Quoting Ruth Suckow, Iowa author, she urged: "Do not evaluate the word until you have evaluated the man; it can have no greater integrity than the man."

Mrs. Nolan suggested that librarians go slowly in encouraging young writers unless they have definite talent. In conclusion she stated that librarians are the most important persons on the writers' horizon and that they hold in their hands the shaping of future writing.

From 4 to 5:30 P.M. Thursday the Indiana State Library held open house for those attending the conference.

S.L.A. Dinner Meeting

Stanley Pargellis, head, Newberry Library, Chicago, addressed a dinner meeting Thursday evening sponsored by the Indiana Chapter of Special Libraries Association. His address entitled "Our Innocent Arsonists" dealt with the loss of valuable local historical records through ignorance and carelessness. It has been requested for publication in the *Indiana Magazine of History*.

Business Meeting

Richard B. Sealock presided at the joint business meeting of the I.L.A. and I.L.T.A. on Friday morning. Dr. Robert E. Neff, superintendent, Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, speaking on institutional libraries, emphasized the complexity of the modern hospital and the need for library service to patients, doctors, and nurses.

Following Dr. Neff's talk, Mr. Sealock stated that many hospitals and state institutions in Indiana do not have adequate library service and that a committee is needed to survey the problem and plan an attack.

Mrs. Harriet E. Bard, Richmond, former chairman of the Riley Hospital Library Committee, moved that the executive boards of the two associations study the need for service and prepare a plan for the promotion of hospital library service. This motion was carried.

Harold F. Brigham, director, Indiana State Library, spoke on the National Plan for Public Library Service and on the

State Library as a possible repository for the little used materials of other libraries of Indiana.

The National Plan is based on the premise that the library is an educational agency and must become more and more a *dynamic* educational agency. The plan analyzes the shortcomings of the present public libraries and evolves a plan for the development of library service in every state. New standards of income recommended by the plan are: \$1.50 per capita for minimum service and \$3.00 per capita for superior service. The plan focuses on the local library but recognizes the need for state and federal aid. It suggests that the local unit contribute 60 per cent of the cost, the state 25 per cent, and the federal government 15 per cent.

A motion was made and carried that a joint committee on the National Plan be established to study the application of the plan to Indiana and to promote library development in the state in ways that promise the best long term results.

In speaking on the proposal to establish a central state repository for little used books, as recommended by the National Plan, Mr. Brigham reported that funds had been received from the federal government to draw up plans for an addition to the State Library building. Such a building would be used to store infrequently used State Library materials, thereby conserving the present building for public services, and might also be used to store little used books from other libraries, such as older files of periodicals and documents and older books that are used less than once a year.

Questions raised by the consideration of a central repository are: To whom would the books belong? How many duplicates should be kept? What books should be discarded and what disposition should be made of books to be discarded? How should books in the repository be arranged? Would the university and college libraries in Indiana participate? Would interest focus rather in the smaller public libraries for the most part?

The matter was referred to the executive boards to discover the interest in and need for a central repository.

Since the reports of the committees had been mimeographed and distributed to those attending the business meeting, they were not read, but committee chairmen were given an opportunity to speak briefly if they wished.

Wilma E. Reeve, Indianapolis, chairman of the Joint Retirement and Pensions Committee, recommended that the executive boards consider what the future work of that committee should be.

At this time members of I.L.T.A. withdrew to hold a separate business meeting, and the reports of I.L.A. committees were continued.

The financial report and the report of the Auditing Committee were read and approved. The financial report will be printed in the January, 1948, issue of *Focus on Indiana Libraries*.

The chairman of the Membership Committee reported a total 617 members.

The chairman of the Riley Hospital Library Committee recommended that the location of the library be changed when the building is remodeled so that it will be on the second floor.

The chairman of the Student Loan Fund Committee presented proposed changes in policy which were approved and may be read elsewhere in this issue. The financial statement of the fund will be printed in the January, 1948, issue of *Focus on Indiana Libraries*.

It was moved and carried that the executive board be empowered to continue *Focus on Indiana Libraries* as a regular publication of the Association.

The Nominating Committee submitted the following slate for 1947-48 which was elected: president, Ruth A. Bean, Evansville; vice-president, Robert A. Miller, Indiana University; secretary, Olive I. Morrow, Fort Wayne; treasurer, Margaret J. Helfrick, Elkhart; director-at-large, Florence B. Schad, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis; member of Student

Loan Fund Committee, Aileen Murdock, Greencastle.

Officers elected by the trustees association are: president, Mrs. W. H. Frazier, Nashville; vice-president, Mrs. Fred A. Borns, Gary; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Albert H. Moeller, Columbia City. Directors are: Mrs. Robert O. Bertsch, Cambridge City; Mrs. F. C. Davidson, Crawfordsville; Mrs. Herbert C. Sears, Danville; Jane Eagles, Albion.

Luncheons

Mrs. Gretchen Knief Schenk, library consultant and former head, Washington State Library, spoke at the trustees luncheon Friday noon.

New officers elected at the Junior Members luncheon Friday were: Peggy Sweeney, Indianapolis, president, and Mrs. Edith Ford Biddle, West Lafayette, secretary-treasurer. Following the luncheon, Howard H. Peckham, director, Indiana Historical Bureau, analyzed the influences which developed so many writers in Indiana.

Third General Session

At the third general session on Friday afternoon, over which Mrs. W. H. Frazier, president of I.L.T.A., presided, Lynn A. Williams, Jr., president, Great Books Foundation, explained the purposes and methods of the Great Books program and pointed out the roles which a library may play, namely: (1) it may sponsor and conduct a group as a library project, or (2) it may initiate a cooperative plan to organize community groups. He closed with a plea to make libraries not warehouses for books but dynamic forces for education.

Mrs. Schenk addressed the session on extending library service. Her talk is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Following the afternoon session many delegates accepted invitations to visit the Indianapolis Public Library, Butler University Library, and the Lilly Research Laboratories Library.

Dinner Meeting

Music for the dinner on Friday night was played by Mallory Bransford, head of the organ department of Arthur Jordan

Conservatory, Indianapolis.

Richard B. Sealock, I.L.A. president, presided.

The Melcher Award was presented to the Logansport Public Library. Among the activities which won this honor for Logansport were: cooperation with the county historical society, the preparation of a history of the library for the society's collections, the purchase of histories of Indiana for use in the county schools, a display of dolls costumed to represent early periods in Indiana history, assistance given Wabash College's forthcoming publication relating to Indiana authors, services to the local art association, and efforts to microfilm the local newspapers.

The trustee citation was presented to Paul R. Benson, New Castle. (See the front cover of this issue.)

Eugene C. Pulliam, Indiana publisher recently returned from a tour of twenty-three countries of Europe and the Near East, gave a first-hand account of conditions abroad today.

On Saturday morning alumni groups of the Columbia, Illinois, and Michigan library schools held reunion breakfasts.

Reports of the round tables on Saturday morning follow:

College and University Libraries

Sarah Geist, librarian of Earlham College, was chairman of the meeting. About thirty persons were present. N. Orwin Rush, executive secretary of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, with headquarters at the A.L.A., spoke about the functions and services of his new office. Some of the functions noted were: serve as a focal point for information and as a depository for correspondence files of pertinent boards and committees; coordinate and eliminate duplication of effort, stimulate needed publication, research, and investigation; help to plan and direct conferences; assist in the planning of meetings; assist in surveys; compile statistics; develop standards; present the libraries' point of view to leading national and regional educational

associations; represent the needs of college libraries to boards or corporations making grants to libraries, etc.

Wilma Ponder, librarian of the Anderson College and Theological Seminary Library, was elected chairman for next year's meeting.

Business and Industrial Service

Ethel Cleland, Business Branch, Indianapolis Public Library, served as chairman, assisted by Harold J. Sander, Reference Division, Indiana State Library.

The chairman pointed out the basic business services which the smaller library can offer, stressing the inexpensive and free materials. Next-to-new directories, trade publications, and other business materials can frequently be acquired free from local firms and organizations if the librarian is alert.

The union list of business and technical periodicals in Indianapolis libraries which is on file at the Indianapolis Public Library was mentioned. A need to have this file brought and kept up-to-date was expressed by Nancy Todd of the Technical Department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Mr. Sander discussed public documents in a general way, pointing out recent changes in the indexes. Particular attention was directed to the U. S. Department of Commerce publications. John H. Moriarty of Purdue suggested methods of approach to acquire "truant" and "hard to get" documents. The number attending the meeting was small, but a healthy "give and take" attitude dominated the discussion.

Small Libraries

Alma Zanger, Winamac, presided.

Marian McFadden, librarian, Indianapolis Public Library, urged librarians to inform the people in all communities of the meaning of the United Nations. She said: "A reliable poll shows that one-third of all the persons questioned did not know what U.N. stands for, and to have a peaceful world, we must have an informed public."

Mrs. Gretchen K. Schenk, guest speaker,

was introduced by Mrs. W. H. Frazier, president, I.L.T.A. Mrs. Schenk explained the method and procedure used in organizing the small libraries in the state of Washington into a system of county libraries. Mrs. Schenk also spoke of the service and administrative relationship between small public libraries and county, or large unit, libraries.

Library budget and tax rates were discussed by Mrs. Ethel Cushman, trustee of the Fortville Public Library. Mrs. Cushman explained the way the Fortville Library board arrived at tax rates, and determined its annual budget.

Harold F. Brigham, director, State Library, explained conversion to the new law—the Library Law of 1947. He stated that conversion was clear, except in the town and township libraries, and here there are two interpretations—the interpretation of the Attorney General which continues to recognize the old township-support law and the interpretation based on the original intent of the law, which recognizes town and township as a single library district. He urged libraries to convert to the new law without delay.

Mrs. Dorothy Jones, librarian, Royal Center Public Library, explained the advantages of the State Retirement Fund to a small library, and encouraged participation in the Fund.

Time did not permit discussion from the floor. It was taken by consent that small groups of librarians and trustees from one or two counties might be called together to discuss small library problems, and to define a plan whereby I.L.A. and I.L.T.A. could help small libraries to better their services. Two suggestions were offered—a closer supervision by the State Library, and some survey of prevailing practices, as a means to a constructive program.

More than one hundred librarians and library trustees attended the meeting.

Large Libraries

Wilma E. Reeve, Indianapolis Public Library, acted as chairman of the meeting.

Harold F. Brigham discussed the National Plan for Public Library Service as developed by the A.L.A. Postwar Planning Committee. This plan, he explained, brings together and amplifies the most progressive thinking on subjects relating to library extension and cooperation. He urged individuals to study the plan even though a special committee was to be appointed to study its application to Indiana. He referred to John A. Richards' article reviewing the plan in the *A.L.A. Bulletin*, September 1, 1947. The book *The National Plan for Public Library Service*, is scheduled for January 1948 publication by A.L.A.

Mr. Brigham also discussed briefly problems relating to interpretation of the new library law. The discussion recognized conflicting interpretations relating to townships and the possibility of choice by local boards in providing for township representation.

The second part of the program was devoted to a salary and personnel discussion led by Helen Norris and Marian McFadden of the Indianapolis Public Library. Some points brought out were: sharp distinction should be made between professional and clerical work and also be-

tween levels of professional work; salaries should be considered in relation to other comparable groups in the community; salary rate should be determined by the job and not by the training and experience of the incumbent; and job study and position classifications should be made in the interests of both equitable salary schedules and good public service.

For the report of the School and Children's Librarians Round Table, see the School Library Service section of this issue.

School Librarians Luncheon

School librarians sponsored a luncheon Saturday noon, at which Mary Louise Mann, librarian, Technical High School, Indianapolis, and president, Indiana School Librarians Association, presided.

Ben H. Watt, state superintendent of public instruction, spoke briefly. He reported that his office is asking school librarians to cooperate to the fullest extent with local librarians for the benefit of students.

The closing address of the 1948 conference was made by Vernon Ives of Holiday House, New York. Mr. Ives' informative remarks on publishing children's books are printed in this issue.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

By Richard B. Sealock, President, Indiana Library Association¹

The two associations which are meeting here today have accomplished a great deal in the last few years. Progress in library development includes several major achievements as well as continued strengthening of library service all along the line.

A certification program has been won; and those states which are struggling along without such a plan, or have voluntary systems, seem to be very much behind the times.

A statewide pension and retirement law has been placed in operation for state workers and an increasing number of public library employees.

A new basic law governing public libraries is on the statute books and already has served a number of libraries planning stronger programs for 1948; also there is a new act strengthening the State Library and Historical Bureau.

The state university has added a training program for those entering public library work, and with its inception, influenced in

¹ Presented on October 30 at the annual fall conference in Indianapolis.

no small way the stimulating rethinking which is occurring in professional library education.

Additional gains include the general increase in budgets, although the average increase may not be as high as that recommended by the Council of the American Library Association at its San Francisco meeting (50 per cent of 1940 income); an increase in association membership to an all-time record of 706; a strong public relations program; and the creation of at least two new county libraries, in Jay and Putnam counties. Last but not least is the publication of an I.L.A. newsletter, *Focus on Indiana Libraries*, which served as a means of communication with the membership.

This extensive progress surely serves as a strong stimulant to further action.

May I therefore call your attention to some of the urgent questions before us.

Two national studies of great significance will furnish basic information and ideas for all future planning and study. The first will be published in January by the A.L.A.; the second is just being started.

The first is *A National Plan for Public Library Service*, which consists of two major parts, the ideals of service and complete library coverage by strong regional units. Until the book appears you may examine the essentials of the proposal by consulting the comprehensive analysis of it by John S. Richards in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for September 1, 1947. In the meantime, a brief report will be presented at our business meeting tomorrow in order to implement possible action in Indiana in relation to this national plan.

Equally significant is the Public Library Inquiry which will be made by a special committee of the Social Science Research Council under a grant of \$175,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The basic question will be, "How are existing public libraries serving American communities?" Aspects of the study are:

- (1) Evolution, functions, and objectives

of the public library.

- (2) The internal operations and management of libraries: personnel, costs, processes, and controls.

- (3) Governmental and other overhead controls and services relating to the community library.

- (4) Present services to and relationships of the library with the community.

- (5) Relation to the library function of newer technical and commercial developments in the field of communication.

A study of such scope will surely produce a great deal of vital information and should clearly indicate the direction of future growth.

Indiana trustees and librarians must be ready to take advantage of and work with these two national studies. This calls for continued fact-finding and self-analysis followed by planning at the state level. Leadership must come from these two associations, I.L.T.A. and I.L.A.

Our most immediate problem is that of the personnel shortage. The new university training program is a start in providing adequate personnel for the future. It must be accompanied by the proper changes in the certification program and also adequate changes in classification and pay plans in local libraries. Above all, we must take a chapter from the teachers' books in securing better salaries, and, more important, the higher standards for future appointments which the N.E.A. is stressing. We may bring the discussion of personnel to a close by referring to a statement of the Dean of Indiana State Teachers College, John E. Grinnell, "With full realization that no profession can command high respect if its preparation demands are low, we must set and maintain high minimum standards of preparation and certification."²

Other activities in the state indicate means of securing a better total library program:

² *School and Society*, July 26, 1947, p. 62.

The college and university librarians are meeting as a section for the third year. Their speaker is N. Orwin Rush, the new college library adviser at A.L.A. headquarters. His presence in that office and at our meeting will help to strengthen all college library efforts in Indiana.

The school librarians have formed an association which will sponsor Saturday's main meeting and will also be a powerful influence in the improvement of library service.

Cooperation with these groups will mean much to all of us.

These times are serious, a statement which needs no elaboration. In such times there must be emphasis on the "teaching" function of our libraries, dependently and independently of other educational institutions. The subjects include world citizenship, group understanding, national affairs, family life, and many others.

In addition there is a great opportunity and need for a strong recreational program using the hobby and other leisure-time activity material found in libraries. If you doubt this need, I refer you to the July

issue of *Harper's* magazine.³

And no one will deny the need for informational and research services in a scientific and industrial age.

Dr. Herbert Goldhor has briefly stated the changes which will permit the library to improve these services:⁴

(1) "The library will become ever more concerned with ideas as such, rather than exclusively with print as a form.

(2) "The library will assume ever more responsibility for the ideas it sponsors both in terms of subject matter and in terms of the effects of reading.

(3) "The public library will become ever more concerned with current services and less concerned with the creation of book collections for posterity."

The two associations, I.L.A. and I.L.T.A., have months of hard work before them. The stimulation of past accomplishments will, I am sure, lead to a united effort and far-reaching results.

³ H. G. Hayes, "Narrowing Gulf Between the Rich and Poor", p. 57-60.

⁴ *Gary Library Bulletin*, October, 1947.

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS OF THE INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I

Name

Section I. This Association shall be known as the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

ARTICLE II

Object

Section I. The object shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in Indiana in particular, and library work in general.

ARTICLE III

Membership—Dues

Section I. Any public library board, any member of any public library board, any member of a committee or executive board controlling a public library, any one officially connected with the Indiana Library

and Historical Department, and any person approved by the Executive Board, may become a member of this Association.

Section II. The annual membership dues shall be two dollars for each library; said two dollars covering all representatives of the library paying the same; and one dollar for each individual member not representing a library.

Section III. The treasurer shall, not later than October 1st of each year, mail to each registered library, and to each individual member not representing a library board, a statement of the annual dues, and such dues shall be paid before or at the opening session of the next annual meeting of the Association.

Section IV. Every member representing a library paying dues as above, and every individual member of the Association not representing a library, actually present at a meeting, shall be entitled to one vote on any question before the Association.

ARTICLE IV Officers—Duties

Section I. The officers of this Association shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, to be elected at each annual meeting. No officer shall serve more than two consecutive terms, provided, however, that the time limit shall not apply to the office of secretary-treasurer. An Executive Board of seven members shall also be elected at each annual meeting.

Section II. The duties of the officers shall be those usually required of such officers.

Section III. The Executive Board shall consist of seven members, three of whom shall be the officers of the Association; the other members to be chosen, so far as is practicable, so that all sections of the state shall be represented on the board. It shall have power to administer the affairs of the Association, except those dealt with by the direct vote of the Association and those assigned to committees. Three members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum of the board.

ARTICLE V Meetings

Section I. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association to be held at such time and place as shall be determined by vote of the members present at any regular meeting, or the time and place may be determined by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI Quorum

Section I. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII Bylaws

Section I. Bylaws may be adopted at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the Association.

ARTICLE VIII Constitution-Amendments

Section I. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association.

BYLAWS Adopted October 31, 1947

ARTICLE I Officers

Section I. The term of all officers of the Indiana Library Trustees Association shall commence at the adjournment of the annual meeting at which they were elected.

Section II. The secretary-treasurer shall render an annual report to the Association at its annual meeting and said report shall be filed and preserved with the records of the Association.

ARTICLE II Expenses of Officers and Board Members

Section I. The expenses of the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer of I.L.T.A. incurred by their attendance at the annual meetings of the Association shall be borne by the Association.

Section II. The expenses of the members of the Executive Board of I.L.T.A. in attendance at called meetings of said Board shall be borne by the Association.

Section III. The I.L.T.A. shall pay not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) toward the expenses incurred by its president in attending the national meeting of the American Library Association; and not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) toward expenses incurred by the aforesaid officer in attending the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association.

ARTICLE III Conference Expense

Section I. The Indiana Library Trustees Association shall bear one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the expense of joint conferences with the Indiana Library Association; shall receive one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of all rentals paid by exhibitors; and shall assume one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of any deficit which may occur in the financing of said joint conference.

ARTICLE IV

Legislative Expense

Section I. After meeting its obligations, including those above specified, I.L.T.A. shall contribute as funds may permit to the carrying on of legislative work; first monies to be allocated to provide for its own legislative workers.

ARTICLE V

Amendments

Section I. These bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LOAN FUND

Statement of Policy, November, 1947

The object of this fund shall be to give financial assistance for professional training to candidates who give sufficient evidence of possessing exceptional talent for library work.

Such persons would be expected, after completing the training, to give preference to employment in Indiana, for at least one year, and to become members of the Indiana Library Association.

The sum of \$2400 shall be kept in the fund for, or on loan to, persons taking accredited library school training after obtaining their bachelor's degree.

An applicant for a loan for accredited library school training in the fifth year may borrow \$600.

An applicant who is a senior at Indiana University and who will complete during his senior year the 18 hours of professional training offered at the University, may borrow \$100 for the first term and a maximum of \$300 for the whole year.

An applicant entering his junior year at Indiana University who has taken the introductory course in library work and plans to take the total amount of professional training offered by the University may borrow \$50 for the first term and \$50 for the second term. This student will be eligible for the \$300 loan in his senior year.

Terms of payment shall be agreed upon for each application. The applicant shall sign an agreement to pay to the Indiana Library Association the sum of _____ (amount of entire loan) in accordance with the following schedule:

- 1st payment: 15 per cent of loan is due one year after graduation;
- 2d payment: 20 per cent of loan is due 2d year after graduation;
- 3d payment: 25 per cent of loan is due 3d year after graduation;
- 4th payment: 20 per cent of loan is due 4th year after graduation;
- 5th payment: 20 per cent of loan is due 5th year after graduation.

The applicant shall also agree to pay interest upon the amount borrowed at the rate of three per cent per annum, said interest to begin and be in effect on and after the first day of the month immediately following graduation, first payment of interest to be made with first payment on principal.

Payments of interest and principal may be made if desired, and interest is to be charged upon the amount of the loan outstanding only.

Each applicant shall sign a note for the amount borrowed.

Applications shall be made in writing ninety days before the first installment is needed or within such a time as may be

necessary to properly investigate the qualifications of the applicant.

Loans shall be made only to persons who give proof of need for this assistance.

A personal interview with the applicant by one or more members of the committee

shall be required in every case.

Each applicant must provide protection to the Association, either with an insurance policy naming the Association as beneficiary for the amount of indebtedness outstanding, or with other acceptable collateral.

BRIEFS

Three Indiana libraries have been selected for study by the Public Library Inquiry, financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and conducted by the Social Science Research Council. Services for the rural population will be studied in Posey County. The Evansville Public Library and the Jasper Public Library will be surveyed as representatives in the 50,000-100,000 and 5,000-10,000 population groups respectively.

* * *

Tentative publication schedules have been agreed upon for *Focus on Indiana Libraries* and *Library Occurrent* so that librarians will not receive both during the same month. According to the plan, *Focus* will be issued in January, February, April, May, October, and November. *Library Occurrent* will follow its present schedule with issues in March, June, September, and December.

* * *

Not all Indiana librarians know that they may borrow from the file of poster and exhibit materials maintained in the Reference Division of the Indiana State Library. The collection consists, for the most part, of signs, pictures, and broadsides. The size varies, but many are approximately 16 by 24 inches. If carefully packed and wrapped, these can be safely mailed. A request to borrow any of these should contain some statement as to the type, subject, or idea of the exhibit or display, and the size most suitable.

The joint committee of the National Education Association and the American Library Association held a two-day meeting in Chicago, November 16-17. Representatives of the two organizations discussed the value of school library services in children's education and the problems involved in bringing the benefits of library service to the majority of children and young people.

Margaret I. Rufsvold, associate professor of library science, Indiana University, conducted the meeting.

* * *

Any librarian desiring a copy of the Acts of the 1947 General Assembly may obtain it gratis from the clerk of the county in which the library is located.

* * *

On November 1 of this year the Library of Congress celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the main building. A special commemorative exhibition in observance of this day included many of the original architectural plans of the Library of Congress and photographs and other documents pertaining to the opening on November 1, 1897. An excellent history of "L. C." appears in the latest Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress,¹ written by David C. Mearns. It is good reading, too.

A senator from Indiana, Daniel Wolsey Voorhees, of Fountain County and later Terre Haute, was one of the early advocates of larger quarters for the Library of Congress. His speech of May 5, 1880, is quoted in the report.

¹For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE TO COUNTY SCHOOLS

By Edna Holden, Librarian, County Department

Logansport Public Library

The Logansport Public Library began to give library service to Cass County in 1918. After opening the city library to rural residents, the next service was to the children of the rural schools. A librarian with a small Ford truck equipped with bookcases carrying two hundred fifty books began making regular scheduled visits to the thirty-two rural schools in the county. The book collection was still too small to supply a book for each pupil, but deposits were selected by the teachers and committees of children.

In 1922 a larger truck was purchased and a collection of five hundred books and periodicals was made available. Each child from the third through the twelfth grades was permitted to choose two books and two magazines on his own card. Teachers might choose or request a deposit of books as a classroom library so that supplementary material for class work might be available.

About this time county teachers felt the need for more sets of supplementary readers, so the township trustees and the county library cooperated in what has proved a very fine system. Each trustee, each year, pays ten dollars into a reader fund. Each fall a committee of three grade teachers and the county librarian order about six or eight sets of supplementary readers ranging from pre-primers up to sixth grade level. These sets are housed at the county library, and the traveling library takes them out to the teachers as requested.

In 1937 a sixteen foot all-steel house trailer equipped with bookshelves, charging desk, and magazine racks was purchased to take the place of the book truck. This trailer library carries twelve hundred books on its shelves and spends a day every four weeks at each of the twelve consolidated schools now in this county.

Deposits of books are left with the first and second grade teachers, who in turn lend them to the children. Then, beginning with the third grade, the children come to the trailer, class by class, at scheduled periods during the day. Each child may borrow six books and four magazines if he wishes, and additional books may be taken for pre-school children and parents.

Teachers send in requests for needed books and stereopticon views or come to the trailer to choose books for their reading-tables. High school teachers request material to correlate with their subject matter.

High schools are provided with deposits of books (usually about three books per pupil), which are kept for the entire school year with additions of new books from month to month. Such a deposit consists for the most part of books on the outside reading lists, books of biography, poetry, plays, short stories, books on science, careers, and handicraft. The high school pupils also borrow their recreational reading from the trailer.

During the 1946-47 school term 65,672 books and magazines were loaned to the schools from the trailer library. One hundred seventy-eight sets of readers (2,340 books) were used.

In addition to the trailer service an attractive county department consisting of an adult reading room, children's room, and stack rooms, is open to county patrons in the Logansport Public Library. Here county collections of adult fiction, children's books, and the new or popular titles of non-fiction books are loaned and reference problems are solved. The Logansport-Cass County book collection numbers 100,324. Any resident in the county may borrow any book in the library. One branch library in a town of nine hundred population has a

well-selected collection of children's books and also helps the trailer library to make books easily accessible to the children of that community.

This fall a film collection, owned by the county schools, has been started and will be administered by the county library in the same way that the supplementary readers have been.

Book talks, library instruction classes, and story hours are a part of the county librarian's work in the rural schools. During the vacation months summer reading clubs are formed and children are offered a reading diploma for reading and reporting on ten books. During the summer of 1947, three hundred fifty-three county chil-

dren read ten books and received diplomas while one hundred fifty-nine adults read three non-fiction books and were given diplomas.

The Cass County Library (1) gives the same reading advantages to the county child which are enjoyed by the city child; (2) supplements the public school course of study; (3) supplies the demand for books which the school creates; (4) furnishes books twelve months of the year; (5) makes reading lists and guides the reading of young people.

The Cass County Library is an example of cooperation between the public school and the public library.

INDIANA DOCUMENTS RECEIVED AT THE STATE LIBRARY

August-October, 1947

Compiled by Vera Grey Anderson, Catalog Division

Items starred (*) are distributed by the State Library. Items not starred are often available at the office of issue. Offices are located in Indianapolis unless otherwise indicated. Dagger (†) indicates non-current publications.

ACCOUNTS, STATE BOARD OF.

The Examiner, v.6, nos. 8-10, August 15-October 15, 1947. 3 nos. Processed.

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION.

Indiana aero-notes, v.1, no. 1, October, 1947. [2p.] Processed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Official opinions, nos. 46-66, August 16-October 28, 1947. 21 nos.

AUDITOR.

Annual report, 1945/46. 122p.

Motor vehicle fuel division. Supplemental lists of licensed distributors, August 31, 1947. [1p.]

BEAUTY CULTURIST EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF. Curriculum and rules for approved schools of beauty culture under the provisions of the Indiana beauty culture law. [1947] 16p.

BLIND, BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL AID AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR THE.

32nd annual report, 1945/46. 24p.

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL, Indianapolis.

*98th annual report, 1945/46. 85p.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Fish and game, Division of. Indiana Pittman-Robertson wildlife research report, v.8, no. 1, April, 1947. 56p. Processed.

----- Pond management for Indiana ponds, prepared by Dr. W. E. Ricker. [1947] 9p. Processed.

Forestry, Division of. Indiana classified forests. [1947] 20p. Prepared in cooperation with Purdue university Department of forestry and conservation.

Geology, Division of. Oil and gas drilling report, August, September, 1947. 2 nos. Processed.

Public Relations, Division of. The George Rogers Clark state memorial, by Joan Schaub. Issued by the Division of public relations, Indiana Department of conservation. [1947] 27p. (25c)

----- [Press release] August 14, 20, 21, 27, September 3, 4, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 29, October 6, 7, 15, 16, 1947.

State parks, lands and waters, Division of. Cottage rate sheet, Shades state park, Waveland, Indiana, 1947. broadside, 21½ x 15 cm.

----- Trail map of the Shades scenic park, Waveland, Indiana. [1946?] folder (6p.) "The Shades state park" stamped on cover.

----- Trails in McCormick's Creek state park (near Spencer) [1947] folder (8p.) map.

----- Trails in Mounds state park (near Anderson) [1947] folder (8p.) map.

----- Welcome to the Shades. A statement of policy concerning the present and future operation of the Shades as an Indiana state park by the Indiana Department of conservation. [1947] folder (6p.)

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF.

*Election laws of Indiana and 1947 city political calendar governing city elections, instructions to voters and election officers. 151p.

*Election laws of Indiana and 1947 town political calendar . . . governing town elections, instructions . . . for election November 4, 1947. 100p.

*Election laws of Indiana and political calendar covering special congressional election in the tenth congressional district of Indiana to be held November 4, 1947. 11p.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION.

[Press release] August 18, September 15, October 20, 1947. Survey made in cooperation with U. S. Bureau of labor statistics, per cent of change in employment and pay rolls in Indiana. 3 p.ea. Processed.

[Press release] November 1, 1947. [Jobs filled by Indiana state employment service] [1p.] Processed.

[Press release] Your Indiana unemployment compensation benefit rights. 1947. 31p.

EVANSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, Evansville.

*Annual report, 1945/46. 58p.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Retail installment sales act. Regulations and general orders. Regulation no. 1 (revision of September 3, 1947) 7p. Processed.

FIRE MARSHAL.

Indiana state fire marshal news, v.2, no. 16 [i.e. 17?] October, 1947. 4p.

Rules and regulations of the State fire marshal of Indiana for the design, installation and construction of containers and pertinent equipment for the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases. Effective May 5, 1947. 49p.

FORT WAYNE STATE SCHOOL, Fort Wayne.

*68th annual report, 1945/46. 44p.

GOVERNOR (Gates, Ralph Fesler, 1945-1949).

The governor's conference on the purchase and development of the Shades park, Indianapolis, Indiana, June 18, 1947. [2p.]

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF.

General orders, series 1947-1948, no. 1, August 22, 1947. [2p.]

HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF.

Monthly bulletin, v.50, nos. 7-9, July-September, 1947, 3 nos.

Food and drugs, Bureau of. Annual report, 1945/46. Reprinted from Year book, 1946, p. 403-410.

Industrial hygiene, Bureau of. Annual report, 1945/46. Reprinted from Year book, 1946, p. 313-316.

Maternal and child health, Bureau of. Annual report, 1945/46. Reprinted from Year book, 1946, p. 317-318.

Sanitary engineering, Bureau of. Sewage gas, a publication for sewage treatment plant operators, v.10, nos. 2, 3, Summer, Fall, 1947. Processed.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Annual report, 1945/46. 102p.

Detour bulletin, August 8, 15, 22, September 5, 12, 19, 26, October 3, 10, 1947.

List of posted bridges. April 1, 1947. Processed.

[Press release] August 29, 1947. [3p.]

Maintenance division. Indiana highway safety news, v.2, nos. 3-9, March-September, 1947. 7 nos. Processed.

HISTORICAL BUREAU.

Indiana history bulletin, v.24, nos. 7-10, July-October, 1947. 4 nos.

Model constitution for a high school history club, or a county junior historical society. [1946] [3p.]

INDIANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

63rd annual meeting . . . Ball state teachers college, Muncie, Indiana, October 16, 17, 18, 1947. [Program] [10p.] Winona H. Welch, secretary.

INDIANA BOY'S SCHOOL, Plainfield.

Charlton highlights, [v.2, nos. 3] 4, September, October 10, 1947. Processed.

INDIANA ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

Bulletin, no. 7, December, 1946. Summary of activities, 1945 and 1946. folder (6p.)

Bulletin, no. 8, June, 1947. Community planning legislation. 47p.

Bulletin, no. 9, June, 1947. A suggested forest policy for Indiana. 12p. Cover-title: It's a matter of life and death. Community planning institute. Summary of proceedings. Turkey Run inn, Turkey Run state park, Marshall, Indiana, May 19-22, 1947. Sponsored by Indiana Economic council. 59p. Processed.

News bulletin, nos. 28-31 July-September, 1947. 4 nos.

INDIANA HORTICULTURE SOCIETY.

Hoosier horticulture, v.29, nos. 8, 9, August-September, October, 1947.

Ben B. Sproat, West Lafayette, secretary-treasurer.

*Transactions for the year 1946. 119p. Ben B. Sproat, West Lafayette, Indiana, secretary-treasurer.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CHILDREN'S HOME, Knightstown.

The Home journal, v.59, nos. 11-14, August 19-October 23, 1947. 4 nos.

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK.

Preliminary program, 57th annual meeting and 13th annual Laura Greely study courses, November 5-6-7-8, 1947, Indianapolis. [8p.]

INDIANA STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

*57th annual report. 57th annual meeting, Purdue university, West Lafayette, Indiana, December 30, 1946. 65p. E. A. Gannon, secretary-treasurer.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

Official souvenir program, 1947, 48p.

INDIANA STATE PRISON, Michigan City.

*87th annual report, 1946/47. 51p.

LEGISLATIVE BUREAU.

Constitution of the state of Indiana and of the United States. June, 1947. 48p.

LOGANSPOUT STATE HOSPITAL, Logansport.

*58th year, 1945/46. 92p.

MINES AND MINING, BUREAU OF.

Fatalities, July and August, 1947. [8p.] 1 no. Processed.

PERSONNEL DIVISION.

[Announcement of examination] [September 2, 1947] 2p. Processed.

PROBATION DIVISION.

Annual report, 1946. 217p.
Indiana probation handbook. 1947. 64p.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Bulletin, no. 173-2. Conservation of water in soil-streams-lakes-springs and wells; a teaching aid. Unit II of conservation education 1946. 47p.

Bulletin, no. 196. Developing instruction in vocational agriculture for veterans on farms in Indiana. 1947. 39p.

School library division. Evaluation of sets of books for school libraries, 1947. 13p. Processed.

-----[Letter to school librarians] [May 20, 1947] [4p.]

-----[List of general reference books from Bulletin no. 193] September 18, 1947. 3p. Processed.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rules and regulations concerning practice and procedure. Effective February 10, 1947. 27p.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Public welfare in Indiana, v.57, nos. 7-9, July-September, 1947. 3 nos.

STATE REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Petroleum severance tax division. Indiana petroleum severance tax act... [Law and regulations] Effective July 1st, 1947. 24p.

STATE LIBRARY.

*Library occurrent, v.15, no. 11, September, 1947. Published October 21, 1947. p. 647-674.

TAX COMMISSIONERS, STATE BOARD OF.

Annual report, 1945/46. Reprinted from Year book, 1946, p. 918-946.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS—INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF.

General orders, series 1947-1948, no.2, September 25, 1947. [4p.]

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Indiana veterans' review, v.2, nos. 5, 7, August, October, 1947.

Progress report, June 30, 1947. 19p.

A report of training programs in operation in approved educational, on-the-job and apprentice training institutions under P. L. No. 346 as amended by P. L. No. 268 and P. L. No. 679. July 15, 1947. Various paging.

-----Supplements to September 30, 1947. 2 nos.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, DIVISION OF.

Annual report, 1945/46. Reprinted from Year Book, 1946, p. 411-426.

STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

BALL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Muncie.

Bulletin, v.22, no. 3, March, 1947. 212p.
Indiana social studies quarterly, v.3, no. 1, Fall, 1947. 27p.

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Terre Haute.

Bulletin, v.39, no. 5, July, 1946; v.40, nos. 2, 6, April, August, 1947.

The Teachers college journal, v.19, no. 1, October, 1947. 23p.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington.

Bulletin (official series), v.45, no. 21, June, 1947. Catalog number, 1947. 656p.

Indiana school of the sky. Public service broadcasts to the elementary schools and the general public of Indiana, 1947-1948, October 6 to April 30....

Produced by Indiana university in co-operation with State department of education. [1947] [5p.] Processed.

The Indiana school of the sky songbook, assembled by Dorothy G. Kelley. [Manuscript by George Willeford, illustrations by Sara Chapman McClain] Indiana university, State department of education. [1947] 40p.
Indiana university, Butler university bulletin, v.3, no. 2, August, 1947. 89p.

Business, School of. Business research, Bureau of. Indiana business review, v.22, nos. 8-10, August 21-October 22, 1947. 3 nos.
Drama loan service. Stage door; theatre notes issued monthly November to May, v.11, nos. 2, 3, 7, November, December, 1946, May, 1947.

Education, School of. Bulletin, v.23, no. 3, May, 1947. Testing services offered by the Division of research and field services, by William H. Fox. 31p.

English department. The Folio, v.13, no. 1, October, 1947. 64p.

Extension division. Adult education series, v.1, no. 6, August, 1947. 46p.

History, Department of. Indiana magazine of history, v.43, no. 3, September, 1947. p. 205-306.

Medical center, Indianapolis. Quarterly bulletin, v.9, no. 4, October, 1947. p.73-93.

Public discussion, Bureau of. Package library briefs, v.3, nos. 5, 7, 10, 11, November, 1946, February, April, May, 1947; v.4, nos. 2-5, August-October, 1947. 4 nos.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette.

Engineering bulletin, v.29, no. 4, July, 1945.
 Engineering schools and departments research and extension activities for the sessions of 1944-45. 64p.

(Engineering experiment station. Research series, no. 76)

Engineering bulletin, v.30, no. 1, January, 1946. Proceedings of the Personnel and Industrial relations conference at Purdue university, May 13-14, 1946, compiled and edited by F. Lynn Cason... 93p. (Engineering extension department. Personnel bulletin, no. 8)

Engineering bulletin, v.30, no. 2, March, 1946. Proceedings of the second Industrial waste conference held at Purdue university, January 10-11, 1946. 183p. (Engineering extension department. Extension series, no. 60.)

Engineering bulletin, v.30, no. 3, May, 1946. Heat transfer from a vertical plate to an air stream, by L. Siegel... and G. A. Hawkins. 23p. (Engineering experiment station. Research series, no. 97)

Engineering bulletin, v.30, no. 4, July, 1946. Proceedings of the thirty-second annual road school held at Purdue university, January 21-24, 1946. 200p. (Engineering extension department. Extension series, no. 61)

Engineering bulletin, v.30, no. 5, September, 1946. The solution of transient heat conduction problems by finite differences, by G. A.

Hawkins... and J. T. Agnew... [40p.] (Engineering experiment station. Research series, no. 98.)

Engineering bulletin, v.30, no. 6, November, 1946. Ten years of highway research, by K. B. Woods... 74p. (Engineering experiment station. Research series, no. 99)

Purdue news, v.18, no. 4, August, 1947. 33p.

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin, no. 521, June, 1947. Vigo, a new disease-resistant wheat. 11p.

-----Bulletin no. 522, July, 1947.
 Marketing slaughter livestock in Indiana. 23p.

-----Circular, no. 326, April, 1947.
 Inspection of commercial feeding stuffs, 27p.

-----Circular, no. 327, June, 1947.
 Inspection of commercial fertilizers. 80p.

-----Agricultural statistics, Department of. Indiana crops and livestock, nos. 255-265, December, 1946-October, 1947. 11 nos.

Civil engineering, School of. Highway extension news, issued by School of civil engineering and Technical extension division, v.16, nos. 1-2, September-October, 1947. 2p. 1 no.

-----Sanitary engineering news, issued by School of civil engineering and Engineering extension department, v.4, no. 8-10, August-October, 1947, 3 nos. Processed.
English Department of. Purdue English notes, v.1, no. 1, October, 1947. 4p. Processed.

Library. Your library. How it can serve you. [1947] folder (6p.)

Public safety institute. Indiana fire service bulletin, published by the Public safety institute. Purdue university, v.4, nos. 8-10, August-October, 1947, 3 nos. Processed.

Purdue musical organizations. PMO notes, August-October, 1947. 3 nos. Processed.

Speech, Department of. The Hoosier speaker, published by the Department and the Technical extension division, v.7, no. 1, October, 1947. 6p.

Technical extension division. Life insurance marketing institute. Outline of courses in life insurance marketing, 1947/48. 15p.

-----News and calendar, v.3, nos. 10, 11, October, November, 1947.

-----Technical institutes catalog, 1947/48. 36p.

-----Fort Wayne center. Introducing... Purdue university's new extension center, Fort Wayne. [1947] [8p.]

CURRENT ADDITIONS FOR AN INDIANA COLLECTION

Some Books and Pamphlets About Indiana or by Hoosier Authors, Compiled by Hazel W. Hopper, Indiana Division, State Library

ANDERSON, EDNA LEVEY. *Indiana Calendar*, 1948. 1947. Thornton-Levey, Indianapolis, \$1.50.

A calendar beautifully illustrated with Indiana scenes. There is a brief historical sketch of each of the scenes and a space on each page to list daily engagements.

BEARD, MARY RITTER. *Woman as a Force in History*. 1946. 369p. Macmillan, \$3.50.

The book discusses such subjects as the women's rights movement, the legal status of women, and the failure of historians to recognize women who were outstanding leaders in their age. The second part of the book is devoted to women as a forceful influence in civilization.

BERRY, CECILIA RAY, ed. *Folk Songs of Old Vincennes*. 1946. 90p. Fitzsimmons, \$2.00.

This collection of French folk songs was made at the time of the 150th anniversary of the capture of Old Post Vincennes. Each song has the original French text and also the English version.

BROOKS, EARL. *Common Birds of Indiana*. 1945. 96p. Blatchley Nature Study Club, Noblesville, \$1.25.

Little book giving information about 227 different birds which were recorded in Hamilton County, a centrally located county in Indiana. The book has black and white illustrations.

CARMICHAEL, HOAGLAND HOWARD. *Stardust Road*. 1946. 156p. Rinehart, \$2.00.

Hoagy Carmichael has said that his purpose in writing this book was "to convey the feelings and attitudes a bunch of us kids had back in the 20's when we were trying to express in music what maybe couldn't be expressed." It is the reminiscence of the jazz age. The author, a well known composer of popular music, was born in Bloomington and later lived in Indianapolis.

COFFIN, TRISTRAM. *Missouri Compromise*. 1947. 315p. Little, \$3.00.

"This is the story of the United States Government since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt," the story of those men who gave up the rein of government when

Harry S. Truman became President of the United States, and of those men who came to power with him. The author hails from Indianapolis and was at one time connected with the *Indianapolis Times*.

COLEMAN, CHRISTOPHER BUSH. *The Undying Past and Other Addresses*. 1946. 169p. State Library and Historical Board and Indiana Historical Society, \$1.00.

This volume of selected addresses by Dr. Coleman was published as a memorial to the late director of the Indiana Historical Bureau. Twelve lectures on Indiana historical subjects are included. Dr. Coleman was acting director of the Indiana State Library from 1936 to 1942.

COOPER, KENT. *Anna Zenger, Mother of Freedom*. 1946. 345p. Farrar, \$3.75.

Fictionized biography of the wife of John Peter Zenger, who was, during the colonial period of American history, editor of the *New York Weekly Journal*. The author advances the theory that Anna Zenger was the real author of the articles appearing in the newspaper which led to Zenger's arrest and trial for seditious libel of the Governor of New York Colony. Kent Cooper was born in Columbus, Indiana, and attended Indiana University.

CRUZAN, ROSE MARIE. *Practical Parliamentary Procedure*. 1946. 202p. McKnight, \$2.50.

Rose Marie Cruzan is a nationally known authority on parliamentary law and since 1939 has published a syndicated column on the subject. Her home is in Indianapolis.

DREISER, THEODORE. *Best Short Stories of Theodore Dreiser*. Edited with an introduction by Howard Fast. 1947. 349p. World, \$2.75.

A collection of fourteen short stories by Dreiser which the editor, Mr. Fast, considers his best and most representative.

EBY, LOIS AND FLEMING, JOHN C. *Blood Runs Cold*. 1946. 224p. Dutton, \$2.00.

Mystery concerning the death of a gossip columnist. Lois Eby was born in Wabash; and her cousin, the co-author, John C. Fleming, is a native of Elkhart, Indiana.

- *Hell Hath No Fury*. 1947. 219p. Dutton, \$2.50.
 Pat O'Leary, lady detective, unwinds the tangled web of strange goings on in the household of J. Fennimore Dana.
- EMERSON, ELIZABETH. *Good Crop*. Decorations by Joseph W. Hopkins. 1946. 297p. Longmans, \$2.50.
 Story of a Quaker couple and their seven children who moved from Tennessee to a Quaker community in eastern Illinois, around the Civil War period. The story has some Indiana setting.
- FARRINGTON, FIELDEN. *Big Noise*. 1946. 301p. Crown, \$2.50.
 Here is a success story in the field of radio entertainment. Anse Gordon rises from a small time crooner with a Terre Haute station to writer-director at Radio City and then to operator of his own advertising agency. Through each step of his progress he left a "trail of bitterness" and emerges as one of the most miserable men in the world. The author was born in Clinton and lived for eight years in Terre Haute.
- FISHER, JANE. *Fabulous Hoosier, a Story of American Achievement*. 1947. 263p. McBride, \$3.00.
 Carl Fisher was a dreamer and a man possessed of boundless energy. He was early interested in the automobile industry and realizing that the industry could never be successful until there were improved roads, he conceived the idea of the Lincoln Highway, a trans-continental road, and the Dixie Highway, a north and south highway. He built the Indianapolis Speedway and built the great resort city, Miami Beach, Florida, out of what had been a jungle. Carl Fisher was an Indianapolis man.
- FREY, RUBY FRAZIER. *Red Morning*. 1946. 380p. Putnam, \$3.00.
Red Morning is an historical novel of the French and Indian War. The heroine, Jane Frazier, was the author's great-great-grandmother, who settled with her family in the Ohio Valley, and was taken captive by the Indians.
- GIBSON, KATHERINE (Mrs. Frank Scott Cory Wicks). *More Pictures to Grow Up With*. Edited by Bryan Holme. 1946. 144p. Studio, \$3.50.
 This book, like the author's earlier *Pictures to Grow Up With*, includes a number of art reproductions and gives the story behind the pictures. The book is for children and was a Junior Literary Guild selection. Katherine Gibson formerly lived in Indianapolis.
- GRAHAM, SHIRLEY. *Paul Robeson, Citizen of the World*. 1946. 264p. Messner, \$2.50.
 Biography of the great negro singer. The author was born in Wayne County, Indiana.
- *There Once Was a Slave, the Heroic Story of Frederick Douglass*. 1947. 310p. Messner, \$3.00.
 The life of Frederick Douglass and his work in the abolition movement. The book was the winner of the Julian Messner award for the best book combating intolerance in America.
- GUTHRIDGE, SUE JANET. *Tom Edison, Boy Inventor*. Illus. by Betty Graham. (Childhood of Famous American Series) 1947. 200p. Bobbs, \$1.75.
 Child's life of Edison published just one hundred years after his birth. Miss Guthridge is on the faculty of Shortridge High School, Indianapolis.
- GUTHRIE, ALFRED BERTRAM. *Big Sky*. 1947. 386p. Sloane, \$3.50.
 It was in 1830 that Boone Caudrill, age seventeen, left Kentucky after a bitter fight with his drunken father. From Kentucky he went through Indiana to the upper Missouri River country, the West beyond the plains from the Mississippi River to the Rockies. The story is of his experiences with the Indians in that part of the country. The author was born in Indiana but has spent the greater part of his life in Montana.
- HAVIGHURST, WALTER. *Land of Promise, the Story of the Northwest Territory*. 1947. 384p. Macmillan, \$3.00.
 "This is the story from the earliest days to the present time of the old Northwest territory which comprises the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and part of Michigan." The factual history is enlivened by anecdotes, legends, and colorful episodes.
- HOWE, THOMAS C., JR. *Salt Mines and Castles; the Discovery and Restitution of Looted European Art*. 1946. 334p. Bobbs, \$3.50.
 The author, Indianapolis born, was one of the museum men assigned to Germany at the end of the war. It was the duty of these men to recover, identify, and return to rightful owners the art treasures which the Nazis had stolen.
- HUNT, MABEL LEIGH. *Double Birthday Present*. Illus. by Elinore Blaisdill. 1947. 55p. Lippincott, \$1.50.
 Miss Hunt tells the story of twin Quaker sisters, Susie and Sophie Gooding. The double

birthday present was a double rocking chair which the twins received from their grandfather on their seventh birthday.

HUTTON, GRAHAM. *Midwest at Noon*. 1946. 350p. University of Chicago, \$3.50.

Graham Hutton came to the United States from England in 1937 and lived in the Middle West. This book tells the story of what he saw here and what the impressions of an Englishman were regarding this section of the United States. The book was written on a Newberry Library Fellowship.

INDIANA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Here Is Your Indiana Government. Third edition. 1947. 98p. The Chamber, Indianapolis, \$1.00. Special price to libraries, 40 cents.

A revision of the booklet on state and local government.

JUDSON, CLARA INGRAM. *Michael's Victory*. Illus. by Elmer Wexler. 1946. 192p. Houghton, \$2.00.

When the potato famine struck Ireland in 1845 the O'Hara family came to America and settled at Defiance, Ohio, where Patrick O'Hara, Michael's father, was to help build the Toledo and Illinois railroad. Michael also got a job working on the railroad. *Michael's Victory* is the story of the feud between the canal boys and the boys working on the railroad. The author was born in Logansport and lived in Indianapolis.

----- *Lost Violin*. Illus. by Margaret Bradfield. 1947. 204p. Houghton, \$2.25.

A mystery story for young people involving the theft of Anna Kovec's precious Mittenwald violin. This is another in the "They came from" series by Mrs. Judson. It is the story of a Bohemian family in Chicago in 1892.

KELLY, FRED CHARTERS. *George Ade, Warmhearted Satirist*. 1947. 282p. Bobbs, \$3.50.

This is a readable biography of Indiana's beloved humorist. Mr. Kelly recently published a life of David Ross, who with George Ade gave Purdue University its athletic stadium.

-----, ed. *Permanent Ade, the Living Writings of George Ade*. 1947. 347p. Bobbs, \$3.00.

A selection of Ade's fables, short stories, sketches, essays, verses, and plays.

KIENTZ, VERNON. *Delaware Culture Chronology*. (Prehistory Research Series, v. 3, no. 1) April, 1946. 143p. Indiana Historical Society, distributed to mem-

bers of the Society.

This study of the Delaware Indians includes an historical sketch of the tribe, an analysis of Delaware culture, and ethnographic notes about Indian beliefs and customs.

KINGSBURY, KATHERINE MOORE. *Shanty Paradise*. Illus. by Charles Kingsbury. 1947. 247p. Caxton Printers, \$3.00.

"Out of the vicissitudes of a jobless and homeless experience, a family of three, ingenious and with a sense of humor, find their way to security through an old and dilapidated little house on Victory Street in San Francisco." Mrs. Kingsbury was born in Indiana and educated at Butler University. Her husband, Charles Kingsbury, who made the charming illustrations, was also a Hoosier.

LAMBERT, JANET. *Friday's Child*. 1947. 190p. Dutton, \$2.25.

A continuation of the saga of the Jordan family begun a few seasons ago by Mrs. Lambert with the book *Just Jennifer*. Mrs. Lambert was born and spent her childhood in Crawfordsville. This is a book for teen-age girls.

LEWIS, MONTGOMERY S. *Legends that Libel Lincoln*. 1946. 239p. Rinehart, \$2.75.

Mr. Lewis has written this book in an effort to correct three libels in the life story of Abraham Lincoln which have become popular beliefs. The stories which the author terms libelous are the statements of ignorance and worthlessness of Tom Lincoln, the father of the martyred president; the emphasis which has been placed on Lincoln's romance with Ann Rutledge; and the personality of Mary Todd Lincoln. Mr. Lewis is a resident of Indianapolis.

LIEBER, EMMA. *Richard Lieber, by His Wife Emma*. 1947. 170p. [Chicago, The Norman Press] Privately printed.

This life of Richard Lieber will be welcomed by people interested in conservation of natural resources. Mr. Lieber, well known for his work in the field of conservation, was the founder of the Indiana State Park movement.

LITZ, LEO M. *Report from the Pacific*. Illus. by J. Hugh O'Donnell. 1946. 427p. Indianapolis News, \$2.50.

Leo Litz was a Pacific war correspondent for the *Indianapolis News* and his column in that newspaper was primarily a story of Hoosiers in the war. His assignment was to write of Hoosiers and their activities. The book is made up of the columns which appeared in the *Indianapolis News*.

LOBAUGH, ELMA K. *Shadows in Succession*. 1946. 187p. Doubleday, \$2.00.

The setting of this mystery story is the French quarter of New Orleans. The author is a resident of Gary.

- LYNCH, WILLIAM O. *History of Indiana State Teachers College (Indiana State Normal School, 1870-1929)* 1946. 438p. Indiana State Teachers College, \$2.00.

Dr. Lynch was a graduate of Indiana State Teachers College and was at one time a professor there. He was later professor of history at Indiana University. He has written a very complete and well indexed history of the college. The appendix includes a list of graduates who have entered the various professions.

- MARTIN, CHARLES BARTLOW. *Indiana, an Interpretation.* 1947. 300p. Knopf, \$4.00.

The author states in the preface that the purpose of this book "is to interpret a state, Indiana, and the people who inhabit it." He states further that the book is not a "complete work on Indiana or even a short, informal history . . . The book is not history; it is journalism. It is one man's interpretation of Indiana—that is, the Hoosier character, the Hoosier thought, the Hoosier way of living." Mr. Martin uses a journalistic style and the plan of the book deals more with people than events, and some of the people in it are or have been prominent nationally and others known only within their home towns. The author has selected these particular persons, in most cases, because they throw some light on the ideas and the character of Hoosiers. Some of the persons dealt with at length are Eugene Debs, William and Powers Hapgood, D. C. Stevenson, Court Asher, Ned Gorrel, and Governor Ralph Gates. The author lived in Indianapolis, was graduated from DePauw University, and was for a time a reporter for the *Indianapolis Times*.

- MASON, MIRIAM E. *Hoppity.* Illus. by Kurt Wiese. 1947. 78p. Macmillan, \$1.50.

A charming story for children about a little gray goat, cleverly illustrated by Kurt Wiese. The author lives at Batesville, Indiana.

- MILLER, LEE GRAHAM. *An Ernie Pyle Album, Indiana to Ie Shima.* 1946. 159p. Sloane, \$3.00.

The life of Ernie Pyle in pictures has been compiled by Lee Miller, a native of Seymour. While Ernie Pyle was a roving correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, Mr. Miller edited his column and was facetiously known as "vice-president in charge of Ernie Pyle."

- MOORAD, GEORGE. *Behind the Iron Curtain.* 1946. 309p. Fireside Press, \$3.00.

George Moorad went to Moscow on a combined broadcasting and radio assignment in October, 1944, remaining there until April, 1945. During that time he found it almost impossible to communicate with the United States, and the reasons for this, and his experiences are told in his book *Behind the Iron Curtain*. The author is a native of Indianapolis.

- MORRIS, JANE KESNER. *Women, Inc.* 1946. 277p. Holt, \$2.50.

Women, Inc. is a novel about the women who worked in a magazine office. The story had its first reading at the Indiana University Writers' Conference in 1942 and was awarded the fiction prize. The author lived for a time in Indianapolis.

- MYERS, WALTER. *The Gov, a Tale of Midwest Law and Politics.* 1946. 308p. Fell, \$3.50.

The "Gov," a young lawyer from the East, settled in a mid-western state and there became one of the leaders of the Democratic party. It is a picture of the inner working of a political party. The author, who was an Indianapolis attorney, is now Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

- NICHOLSON, KENYON AND ROBINSON, CHARLES. *Apple of His Eye.* 1946. 109p. Dramatic Publishing Co., paper 75 cents.

A comedy with a rural Indiana setting, this is the story of Sam Stover of Maple Lawn Farm, Montgomery County, Indiana, and his May and December romance. The author is from Crawfordsville.

- NOLAN, JEANETTE C. *Florence Nightingale.* Illus. by George Avison. 1946. 209p. Messner, \$2.50.

A biography of Florence Nightingale, champion of the under-privileged, who during the Crimean War, took a group of nurses to the hospital at Scutari. There she established routine, order, and peace out of chaos. Mrs. Nolan has lived in Evansville, Bloomington, and Indianapolis.

- NORTH, STERLING. *So Dear to My Heart.* 1947. 255p. Doubleday, \$2.75.

A charming story of Jerry Kincaid, a ten-year-old orphan boy who lived in Pike County, Indiana, in 1903 and his little black ram. The book is a re-write of Mr. North's book *Midnight and Jeremiah*, a juvenile story which appeared several years ago.

NEWS NOTES FROM INDIANA LIBRARIES

Prepared by the Extension Division of the Indiana State Library

The library board of the Albion-Noble County Public Library has expressed appreciation of the thirty-three years of service given by *Mrs. Nellie E. Smith*. Mrs. Smith served as secretary and member of the board from 1914 to July, 1947, and was the only remaining member of the original library board. It was largely due to her efforts that the library was established.

Mrs. Hazel Andres, librarian of the Batesville Public Library, has announced a cooperative plan with the city schools for each grade to visit the public library and receive instruction in how to use the library. Plans are also under way for a story hour period for children.

The new librarian of the Fort Branch Public Library is *Mrs. Alberta M. Lockwood*, a graduate of Central High School, Evansville, a former student at MacMurray College and Northwestern University, and an experienced library worker both in college libraries and at Willard and Central libraries in Evansville.

Rex Potterf, Fort Wayne-Allen County librarian, reports that the record library division now being set up and to be ready for public use about the first of the year will be complete with three listening booths, a concert room, and some 2,000 separate albums of symphonies, operas, folk songs, and stories, which range from Bach and Beethoven to Dorothy Shea. A plan will be made for lending the less valuable albums. *Mrs. Radcliff Cheesman*, who majored in music library cataloging at Simmons, is in charge of the cataloging the collection.

During the month of October the Frankfort Public Library staff members and the public school teachers cooperated in a campaign to instruct elementary students in the use of library materials and also to show them what is available for study and recreational reading. For the older children

emphasis was placed on the use of reference materials. Classes were brought to the libraries by their teachers and, after group instruction, were encouraged to take out books for home reading. This is the second year for this project.

New members and reassignments have been announced by Richard B. Sealock, librarian, Gary-Lake County Public Library. *Harold R. O'Dell* of Des Moines, Iowa, is a new member of the reference division. Mr. O'Dell has a B. S. degree in economics from the University of Iowa and also has had work at Iowa State College and Simpson College and library science work at Columbia University. *Mrs. Roy A. Smith*, who has been appointed to the reference staff, was formerly librarian at Judson College for eight years and served on the staffs of libraries at Moline, Alabama; Highland Park, Michigan; and Dallas, Texas. She has her library science degree from the University of Michigan. *Mrs. Reginald G. Bowman*, college trained at the University of Arizona, is now librarian at the Bailey Branch. *Ruth Cox*, formerly head of the circulation department of the Central library, is the new librarian at the Miller Branch and succeeds *Julia Sloan*, who has been appointed senior assistant on the library's trailer staff.

Norma G. Baumann, chief medical record librarian at the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, has been elected president of the American Association of Medical Record Librarians. Miss Baumann, a graduate of the Northwest Institute of Medical Technology, has been at the Methodist Hospital since 1944. She did graduate work at the University of California.

In the Indianapolis Public Library *Helen Norris* has been appointed director of personnel. Miss Norris had her undergraduate work at Knox College and received the

bachelor's and master's degrees in library science from the University of Illinois. She was formerly assistant librarian of the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library and a member of the Gary Public Library staff. While still at Oak Park, Miss Norris was granted a leave of absence to assist in the job analysis of the Indianapolis Public Library last year. *Ida Mae Good* and *Diana Galerman*, library assistants, are on leave of absence to attend library school at Columbia University.

Mary Schell, acquisitions librarian of the Indiana State Library, has resigned to accept a position in the catalog department of the Sacramento, California City Library. *Eleanor Peterson* of the Publishing Department of the American Library Association will succeed Miss Schell as editor of the *Library Occurrent*. *Jean Bovee*, federal documents cataloger, and *Lois Burton*, serials librarian, have resigned.

The Marion Public Library board has appointed *Mrs. Chilson Bishop* to succeed *Marguerite Shepherd* as head librarian. Mrs. Bishop is a graduate of Butler University and formerly was teacher-librarian at Jonesboro. Miss Shepherd, who has served as librarian for two years, has accepted a position as a member of the library staff at the University of Nebraska.

Harley O. Spencer is the new librarian at *Mishawaka* Public Library replacing *Dorothea Fox*. Mr. Spencer, a graduate of the University of North Carolina Library School, was formerly reference librarian in the *Mishawaka* library.

A new member of the staff at the *Muncie* Public Library is *Mrs. Max Ellen Wayner*, who will assist *Mrs. Ernest Boyer* in the service to Ball Hospital, Center Township, and the elementary schools.

Susanna Bailor, formerly of the *Fort Wayne-Allen* County Public Library and lately of *Dearborn*, Michigan, has been named librarian of the *New Castle-Henry* County Library to succeed *Mrs. Fred Goar*. Miss Bailor is a native of *Clinton* County, Indiana, and received her education at *Northwestern* University, where she had experience in the university library.

Ten new fluorescent lights have been installed in the upstairs reading rooms of the *Noblesville* Public Library.

After twenty-three years of faithful service on the library board at the *Plymouth* Public Library, *L. E. Steinbach* has resigned.

In August, *Mrs. Rachel Lawshe*, librarian at the *Swayzee* Public Library, was succeeded by *Mrs. Ruth Starbuck*, a student in the summer class at the *Indiana State* Library. Mrs. Lawshe was an untiring worker for good library service in her community.

NECROLOGY

Wanda Miller, formerly at *Central* and *Howell* branches, *Evansville*, and for ten years special librarian in the *U. S. Treasury* Department, died on September 22, 1947, in *Washington, D. C.*

Mrs. Lee Etta McBride Reid, formerly on the *Goshen* Public Library staff for fifteen years, died on October 31, 1947.

Ernest W. Lundeen, of the library staff of the *School of Religion* at *Butler* University and formerly librarian and teacher at *Cotner College*, *Lincoln, Nebraska*, died in *Indianapolis* on October 31, 1947.

SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICE

Edited by Ruth McLaughlin, Librarian, Lebanon High School, and P. Max Gabbert,
Librarian, Crawfordsville High School

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

By H. A. Evans, Teacher-Librarian, West Lafayette Senior High School

The high school librarian has many opportunities to render service to the school. He can aid the classroom teacher by preparing bibliographies for supplementary reading, collecting material for debates, arranging reference reading shelves, etc. For the individual student, he can help him with his outside reading problems, teach him how to use the *Readers' Guide*, the card catalog, the vertical file, and other special reference tools. For the administration, he can keep a large collection of the latest educational film catalogs, a collection of the latest college catalogs, and a special shelf of books of special interest to teachers and administrators. Although this list is certainly not complete, I should like to discuss another opportunity librarians have to render service which should be given an A-1 priority.

Today all progressive educators stress the fact that the school in the future must do much more than it has in the past to help the individual student become familiar with his own abilities and interests and to plan his future more intelligently. This is a problem that is an individual one and cannot be handled by regular classroom group instruction. The librarian has a unique opportunity to collect vocational information which can be made available to any student. He can purchase the latest books dealing with vocational opportunities, he can collect the latest free and inexpensive pamphlets, and he can display posters and arrange exhibits to call attention of the students to this service.

Most of the above services are already being rendered by librarians in the more progressive schools. In addition, the library study is an ideal place to administer such vocational interest tests as the Kuder Preference Record or the Cleeton Vocational Interest Inventory Test. The author finds that students not only enjoy taking these tests; but with a few minutes instruction can score them, plot them on the profile sheet, and can interpret the results from the interpretative sheet. After they see that their interests seem to point to a certain field, they want to read about these vocations, and the librarian can furnish this information.

During the first semester of the 1945-46 school year, the author administered the Kuder Preference Record Form BB test to 95 seniors. The tests were given to the students during various study periods during the semester. After the student had taken the test, it was scored and plotted with colored crayon on the profile sheet. Then the student held a conference with the librarian to determine in what four or five vocations the student was most interested. The librarian then supplied the student with information concerning these vocations from books or pamphlets in the library.

The two state universities, Indiana and Purdue, have done an excellent job in the past few years by conducting guidance workshops during the summer, and again in the fall by calling the attention of school people to the pressing need for more guidance.

In conclusion, the author feels that school librarians, especially in high schools which have an enrollment of less than 500, should play a much more active part in the vocational guidance program for the following reasons:

(1) There will be much greater need for vocational guidance in the postwar years than there has been in the past.

(2) The school librarian because of his training and experience knows where the best sources of such information is; can obtain the funds through the library to purchase such materials; and has the facilities to organize, index, and file the material where it can be made readily avail-

able to the student.

(3) If the library is a combination library-study hall, the librarian has an opportunity, which no other staff member has, to match the student's vocational interests with vocational information available in the library.

(4) Faced with the prospect of a continued teacher shortage for at least the next decade, there is little chance that schools will be able to hire adequately trained guidance personnel to meet the need.

Therefore, the school librarian should give vocational guidance and counseling a much higher priority rating on his time than he has in the past.

SCHOOL LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

By Esther V. Burrin, State Director of School Libraries and Teaching Materials

In this day of professional organizations, we are all very much aware of the need for and value of working together as a group toward goals of common interest. Since our Indiana School Librarians Association is such a new organization and a statewide membership drive is just being initiated, many people do not understand the structure and purpose of the organization. Our association is affiliated with the Indiana State Teachers Association, and each school library section of the I.S.T.A. is recognized in the constitution as an integral and important part of I.S.L.A. Each section will receive 25 cents of the \$1 dues paid by each member belonging to the state association, I.S.L.A., provided the member indicates the section to which he belongs. This makes it unnecessary for any section to levy a separate fee for current expenses at the annual October meetings of I.S.T.A.

The Association is investigating the possibilities of becoming a state affiliated chapter of the American Library Association in order to stimulate an interest and more active participation in our national organization. The I.S.L.A. wishes also to cooperate in every way possible with the

Indiana Library Association and in order to coordinate our work with that organization, the I.L.A. has made it possible for school librarians to be represented on its Executive Board. Our first representative for 1946-47 was Margaret I. Rufsvold, associate professor of library science, Indiana University; and the officers of I. S. L. A. cooperated with her in planning a part of the annual I.L.A. conference to interest school and children's librarians especially. Our new representative for 1947-48, elected at the business session of I.L.A., October 31, is Florence B. Schad, librarian, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.

As for the business of I.S.L.A., policies will be set and business transacted by an Executive Council composed of the officers of the Association together with the officers of each school library section of I.S.T.A., the school library representative on the I.L.A. Executive Board, and the State director of school libraries and teaching materials. This council has already had two meetings, and committees have been appointed to carry on the work of the Association. When these committees get under way and their programs are well established, it

will mean real progress for school libraries in Indiana.

In order to keep members informed of the activities of I.S.L.A. and to pass along other information of interest, a monthly mimeographed bulletin will be sent to each member by the chairman of the Publicity Committee, Max Gabbert, librarian, Crawfordsville High School. Mr. Gabbert acts as a clearing agent for any material to be published in the *I.S.L.A. Bulletin*, school library department of the *Library Occurrent*, or the *Indiana Teacher Bookshelf*, all of which are sponsored by our association. You are urged to contribute anything you have that would be of interest. Give Mr. Gabbert news of activities in your libraries, new ideas tried out, new libraries organized or reorganized, new equipment, book lists that proved helpful, effective publicity stunts, etc. The success of these publishing projects will depend upon your individual interest and contributions. Let's share ideas

and information.

The Association is already planning a spring conference at Indiana University, April 9-10. Make these red letter days on your calendar and ask your administrator to release you to go. It was my good fortune to have an opportunity to speak to Indiana school administrators at their fall regional meetings and to urge them to cooperate with I.S.L.A. by making it possible for their school librarians to attend the spring conference and to encourage attendance by paying the librarian's expenses, as a few generous administrators did last spring. This will be your conference designed to help you with your problems, to give you an opportunity to get acquainted with other Hoosier school librarians, and to pass along a bit of inspiration for you to take home to lighten your work.

Following is a chart to show how school librarians are organized on national, state and local levels.

CHART OF SCHOOL LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

LIBRARY	NATIONAL	SCHOOL
American Library Association		
(1) Division of Libraries for Children and young People.	National Education Association	
(a) Section for American Association of School Librarians.	(School librarians are not organized with- in this national organization.)	
	STATE	
Indiana Library Association	Indiana State Teachers Association	
(1) School library representative on Executive Board (by constitutional amendment, November 1946)	Department of School Librarians	
Indiana School Librarians Association	(1) Central Section, Indianapolis	
(1) Executive Council composed of officers of I.S.L.A. and of I.S.T.A. sections, I.L.A. school library representative, State Director of School Libraries and Teaching Materials.	(2) Northeastern Section, Fort Wayne	
	(3) North Central Section, South Bend	
	(4) Northwestern Section, Gary	
	LOCAL	
Indiana and Marion County School Librarians Association	Southwest Section of School Librarians, Terre Haute	
South Bend City School Librarians Association	(includes school librarians in Terre Haute and towns in that area of the state)	

SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

By Thelma M. Stout, Librarian, Speedway High School, Moderator

An innovation at the I.L.A. conference this year was the round table discussion by school and children's librarians of library service to children in Indiana. A panel representing four phases of service now being offered to children was presented. Sara Innis Fenwick, Children's Department, Gary Public Library, outlined the projects of her department suggesting that some further correlation and understanding of common problems of school and public libraries be reached.

Edith Chalfant, Hartford City High School librarian and supervisor of three elementary school libraries in that city, presented her duties and services from kindergarten through grades twelve.

Elsie Glasgow, assistant, Extension Division, Indiana State Library, presented the services which the State Library offers to public libraries, schools, and community groups of the state. Those designated which supplement the report in the June, 1947 issue of the *Library Occurrent* follow: a most complete collection of library science materials; review and exhibit copies of late children's books from publishers; art collection consisting of mounted reproductions of famous paintings; music collection, including twenty-four copies of secular and sacred choral music; debate material; collections of "traveling libraries" loaned through the Extension Division; an especially fine and complete collection of materials pertaining to Indiana. The State

Library has no texts or sets of texts for loans for classroom use; nor does it handle films or slides.

The policy of the State Library is to supplement where there is a need and to service to a limited extent the twenty-three per cent of the people in Indiana who are without local public library service, through loans to individuals and community groups. Regulations regarding loan service may be found in the June, 1947, *Library Occurrent*, pages 635-37.

Following Miss Glasgow, the high school phase of services to the children of Indiana was briefed by Leonard W. Smith, Jefferson High School librarian, Lafayette. Mr. Smith emphasized some problems pertinent to the schools, namely, student assistants, budget, salaries, need for a larger personnel, a more efficient service to elementary school pupils, training, publicity, cooperation and the further "selling" of school library service to administrators and school boards, closer understanding of aims, goals, methods, and techniques between the schools and public libraries.

A very enthusiastic, practical, and informal discussion followed concerning problems which all libraries have in common. An exchange of methods now in use, along with goals and hopes for extended service to the children of Indiana in the future, left the group with a feeling of a closer unity, and that perhaps one stepping stone for further and improved service had been laid.

INDIANA SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION COUNCIL MEMBERS, 1947-48

Officers

President: Mary Louise Mann, Technical High School, Indianapolis
Vice-President: Ethel Shroyer, North Side High School, Fort Wayne
Secretary: Ruth Kirtley, Lawrenceburg High School
Treasurer: June Labb, Lew Wallace High School, Gary

Central Section, Indianapolis

President: Lella Kelly, Franklin High School
Vice-President: Florence Rolf, Aurora High School
Secretary-Treasurer: Leonard Smith, Jefferson High School, Lafayette

Northeastern Section, Fort Wayne

Chairman: Carol Dawson, Auburn High school
Vice-Chairman: Edith Chalfant, Hartford City High School
Secretary: Marguerite Stultz, Columbia City High School

North Central Section, South Bend

Chairman: Orpha Book, Elkhart High School
Vice-Chairman: Ruth Gosma, John Adams High School, South Bend
Secretary-Treasurer: Jean Orcutt, Madison Junior High School, South Bend

Northwestern Section, Gary

President: June Labb, Lew Wallace High School, Gary
Secretary: Ruth Scott, Horace Mann Junior High School, Gary
Treasurer: Mary Horner, Froebel Junior High School, Gary

Committee Chairmen

Membership: Margaret Turk, Wiley High School, Terre Haute
Standards: Margaret I. Rufsvold, Associate Professor of Library Science, Indiana Univ.
Recruitment: Leila Doyle, Froebel Senior High School, Gary
Publicity: Max Gabbert, Crawfordsville High School
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